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EUROPEAN NEWS.

Advices to Dec. 12 by Ocean Telegraph.

British Claims for Damages Against the United States.

Fenian Troubles in Ireland on the Increase.

A Greek-Fire Manufactory Discovered at Dublin.

Military and Naval Reorganization in France.

Russian Schemes of Intervention in Eastern Affairs.

GREAT BRITAIN.

British Claims Against the United States.

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 12.

In the Commission to adjust the *Alabama* claims, the claims of this country against the United States, for losses of British subjects by depredations, &c., during the war, will be brought prominently forward.

The Seizure of the Bolivar.

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 12—Noon.

A strict guard has been placed over the steamer *Bolivar*, which was seized in the Medway on suspicion of being a Fenian cruiser.

No access to the shore is allowed those on board.

The Captain and mate of the vessel, who did not join the crew, say that the vessel was for the Government of Colombia.

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 12—Evening.

The Minister of the United States of Colombia has made a demand upon the Government for the restoration of the steamship *Bolivar*, and it is probable that she will be given up to her owners without further delay.

The Fenian Agitation on the Increase.

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 12—Noon.

The Fenian troubles in Ireland are increasing. Another regiment of artillery has been ordered and will soon proceed to Ireland.

A Greek Fire Manufactory Discovered in Dublin.

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 12—Evening.

A factory for the preparation of Greek fire has been discovered by the Police in Dublin.

The Rebel Cruisers.

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 12—Noon.

In the *Rappahannock* case, the claimants against the United States have been ordered to file an amended answer.

ITALY.

American War Vessel at Civita Vecchia.

ROME, Wednesday, Dec. 12.

An American frigate has arrived at Civita Vecchia.

FRANCE.

Reorganization of the French Army.

PARIS, Wednesday, Dec. 12.

It is now said that the Imperial Commission will agree upon a similar plan to that adopted by Denmark for the reorganization of both the army and the fleet.

THE EAST.

Russian Plan for a Conference on the Eastern Question.

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 12.

It is rumored here and on the Continent that the Emperor of Russia has proposed to the Great Powers that they hold a conference to take into consideration the position of the Christian subjects of the Sublime Porte.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL.

London Money Market.

OPENING PRICES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 12—Noon.

Consols are unchanged at 88¼ for money, ex-dividend. The following are the opening quotations for American securities:

Erie Railway shares....................47¼
Illinois Central shares....................77¼
United States Five-Twenties....................71

CLOSING PRICES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 12—Evening.

Consols closed this evening at an advance of ⅛, the latest quotation being at 88⅛ for money.

American Securities closed at the following prices:

United States Five twenties....................71
Illinois Central Shares....................77¾
Erie Railway Shares....................47⅛

United States Bonds at Frankfort.

FRANKFORT, Tuesday, Dec. 11—P. M.

American five-twenty bonds closed steady, at 75¾@75¼, though the transactions are not large.

FRANKFORT, Wednesday, Dec. 12.

The market for American bonds to-day is unchanged, though the feeling, perhaps, is scarcely so firm as yesterday.

Cotton and Other Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Dec. 12—Noon.

The Cotton market opens active, with a prospected day's sale of 16,000 bales. Middling Uplands have advanced ⅛d. ℔ lb., closing at fully 14⅛d.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Dec. 12—Evening.

The Cotton market this evening closed unchanged at previous quotations, and sales of the day did not fall short of the noon estimate.

Provision market had been inactive and closed dull.

MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Wednesday, Dec. 12—Noon.

The steamship *City of Washington*, which left New-York Dec. 1, touched here to-day, *en route* to Liverpool.

LONDONDERRY, Wednesday, Dec. 12.

The steamship *Hibernian*, from Portland Saturday, Dec. 1, touched here to-day, on her way to Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday Evening, Dec. 12.

The steamship *Indus*, from Liverpool, bound for Philadelphia, is ashore near Wexford.

Steamer Sunk—Counterfeiter Arrested.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Dec. 12.

The steamer *Emperor* sunk this evening at the head of the canal. She was loaded heavily for New-Orleans. Her freight is badly damaged. Her bow lies in ten feet water.

A man was arrested here to-day for passing a large amount of counterfeit Treasury notes.

MEXICO.

The Emperor will not Abdicate—His Proclamation—Arrival of the Susquehanna at Vera Cruz—Pueblo Viejo a Port of Entry—Miramon and Marquez to sustain the Empire—War News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, December 8th, 1866.

MAXIMILIAN has at last given signs of life by issuing a proclamation which abounds with many high-sounding words, but which he cannot carry into effect, as the principal strongholds of Mexico are nearly all in the possession of the Liberals, and his troops are disheartened from the many defeats they have sustained lately. The vacilating and uncertain course he has pursued since his arrival at Orizaba, where he still remained on the 1st inst., has also had its share in convincing the people that he is by no means so stubborn and persevering as he has been represented. At 4 in the morning on the 1st, inst., the day after the conference between MAXIMILIAN and the members of his cabinet at Orizaba, the inhabitants of Vera Cruz were roused from their slumbers by the firing of rockets, the ringing of bells, and the performances of the military bands stationed there. The cause of this uproar was the issuing of the following proclamation, which was distributed among the citizens and posted on the street corners:

Viva el Imperio!!!
Viva el Emperador!!!

VERA CRUZIANS: One of the most acceptable events to all true Mexicans has just taken place in the nation.

His Majesty, the Emperor, who has made so many sacrifices for the welfare and felicity of our beloved country, has given the greatest proof of the regard which it deserves. While bowed down by the natural emotions which agitated and are still agitating his mind, in consequence of the illness of his august and noble spouse, our beloved Empress, it was for a moment believed that he would abandon the country temporarily, to dedicate himself to her and to comply with the sacred duties of affording his worthy consort those attentions she stands so much in need of, in her present delicate state of health; but the Emperor still sacrifices himself for us, placing his duties as a man after those of his honor as a monarch, and in the present critical moment while he is traversing the country, declares solemnly *that he will remain at the front and will struggle without rest until he has shed the lost drop of his blood in defence of the nation.*

Vera Cruzians, let us congratulate ourselves and give thanks to Providence for having saved the integrity of our land, and let us salute with all the ardor of our hearts the day of the resurrection of our nationality on the eve of its disappearance.

D. BUREAN, Chief Political Prefect.

VERA CRUZ, Dec. 1, 1866.

The italics are my own. This proclamation will be distributed all over the country, and is expected to produce a favorable effect among the supporters of the Empire, whilst it is only a piece of braggadocio toward the United States, and has its origin in the sending of Gen. SHERMAN and Minister CAMPBELL as *envoyees* to President JUAREZ. The issuing of hundreds of such proclamations will not prevent the collapse of the Empire, or the withdrawal of the foreign troops, and the document is merely a stage trick to cover MAXIMILIAN's retreat from Mexico, with the mantle of self-abnegation and heroism. The whole thing is too palpable a fraud to deceive those who are conversant with the present state of affairs in Mexico, and will not mislead either our Ambassadors or the chiefs of the liberal party.

THE SUSQUEHANNA

had arrived in the Bay of Sacrificos, near the port of Vera Cruz, on the 1st, but no communication has been held with the shore, only the United States Consul at Vera Cruz having visited the ship. She was to sail from there on the 3d, either for Tampico or Pueblo Viejo, which has been declared a port of entry by Gen. DESIDERIO PAVON, as will be seen by extracts from his order to that effect:

"Considering that the port of Vera Cruz is absorbing all the trade on the Vera Cruz coast, and our merchants and farmers therefore are unable to receive supplies, so as to enable them to provide for the necessities of the defenders of liberty, and considering that the town of Pueblo Viejo has all the necessary qualities for a port of entry, it is hereby ordered that the said port shall be open to the foreign and coast traffic while the City of Vera Cruz remains in the hands of the enemy. Dated Pueblo Viejo, the 27th of October, 1866."

MIRAMON AND MARQUEZ

have come to an agreement to sustain the Empire at all hazards, even in case of the Emperor's departure. Neither of them would object seriously to playing Emperor for a little while, at least long enough to send a few millions to Durope. No

MILITARY OPERATIONS

of importance have taken place since my last. The City of Tulancingo has been summoned to surrender three different times, but the commander of the place, having 800 Belgians and 400 Mexicans in good fighting trim under his orders, has informed the besiegers that he will hold the place and defend it at every risk, according to the orders he has received from headquarters.

PINZON and VALDES, with a force of 1,200 men and four pieces of mountain artillery, attacked Tacambaro, which was defended by Col. FARQUET, and were repulsed.

The Liberals have made three distinct attacks at Tulancingo, demanding its surrender. The garrison consists of 800 Belgians and 400 Mexicans, and has repulsed every attack.

The death of Major BERTHELIN is announced. With a detachment of 150 gensdarmes, he was attacked on the road from Colima to Barrama de Beltran, by Gen. GARCIA. During the battle, Major BERTHELIN, eight of his officers and nearly all the men, were killed, only about 20 returning to Guadalajara.

Gen. DOUAY, with a part of his division, arrived in the City of Mexico, on the 23d, from San Louis Potosi. The French forces stationed at Zacatecas were to withdraw from that city on the 27th. Some of the French settlers who were driven out of Sonora by the Liberals have arrived in the City of Mexico, and present a very destitute appearance. More are on the way, but the majority perished on the road, while others were killed by the pursuing guerrillas. A section of French troops, commanded by Gen. Baron AYMARD, is marching toward Perote to reinforce the garrison.

The Imperial Commissary, IRIBARREN, after trying in vain to raise new troops and funds, has handed in his resignation.

PORFIRIO DIAZ was treating the prisoners he took at Oajaca with the greatest consideration. Among them are several French officers. DIAZ had also issued a proclamation offering his protection and aid to the foreigners residing in the city.

A dispatch from Gen. MEJIA to the Emperor states that, aided by some French troops, he had completely routed the Liberals, but does not say when and where. According to the latest news, MEJIA was on the eve of evacuating San Luis Potosi, and on his way to the mountains, and we know of no considerable force of Liberals in that vicinity.

The *Ere Nouvelle*, of the 28th, in its leading article regarding the trip of the *Susquehanna*, says: "It is positive that the North American Commissioners are coming to Vera Cruz, as that paper had stated before, and that the *Susquehanna* would remain in that port for some time, for the purpose of enabling the agents of the United States Government to communicate all that happens in the Empire," and adds that Mr. CAMPBELL is only a diplomat, like the others, coming to take possession of the position to which he was nominated over a year ago; and that as far as SHERMAN is concerned, his mission is limited to examine the actual state of affairs and opinions close by, in order to inform his Government of them, and that the machiavellian end and military views which the people attributed to this double voyage, would fade away like everything else.

QUASIMODO.

Maximilian's Reported Decision to Remain in Mexico—The Visit of the Susquehanna at Vera Cruz.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Dec. 12.

The well-informed correspondent of the *Picayune*, writing from Vera Cruz on the 2d inst., gives the following:

"The Empire has just passed through a serious crisis. MAX has proved himself a clever gold-seeker. He has done more than 'draw blood out of a stone.' He has obtained money from the Bishops and the clergy of this country.

A few days ago they placed at the Emperor's disposal $25,000,000 for immediate use, and promised a similar sum annually to enable him to keep up an army. The merchants of Mexico pledged themselves, at the same time, to give him ten millions annually, and on these terms he has decided upon retaining his crown, and shedding the last drop of his blood in defence of the nation.

The arrival of the *Susquehanna* has done nothing toward strengthening the good feeling of the French for the States. The French officers here are very angry because the French flag was not saluted, and they say: Although the Americans do not recognize the Empire, they recognize France, and we are slighted by the occasion. Consequently, when a Lieutenant from the *Susquehanna* landed on Saturday morning, the 1st inst., he was stopped at the gate of the Custom-house by the Post Chaplain, a Mexican, who informed him he could not pass into the town without permission from the French Admiral. The Lieutenant then made his way to the French flagship, and after a delay of a couple of hours returned with the permission required, and was allowed to enter. He returned to his ship very shortly, with papers and letters apparently, escorted by Mr. SAULNIER, the American Consul.

The Evacuation of Mazatlan—The French Permitted to Depart Unmolested.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Dec. 12.

The steamer *Continental*, from Mazatlan, arrived last night. She brings the particulars of the evacuation of that place by the Imperialists and French troops, Nov. 11.

The French fleet, consisting of the *Rhine*, *Mars* and *Talisman*, appeared off the harbor, which was the signal for a general excitement among the troops and people, as it was believed that Gen. CORONA would attack the French while embarking, and the fleet in return would shell the city. The American Consul volunteered his services to induce CORONA to let the French depart in peace, which were unsuccessful, CORONA having declared it his duty to inflict as much injury as possible.

The same evening the Liberals made an attack upon the French lines, but without any effect. The next day a strong attack was made and hard fighting took place; the French losing heavily in men and officers.

On the 13th, the French Admiral sent a flag of truce to CORONA; the result of which was, the French were allowed to evacuate the place. The same afternoon the Liberals entered the city in fine style, and without the least disorder, and were greeted with great enthusiasm by the people.

On the arrival of the *Continental* at Mazatlan, the Liberal Government proposed to seize her for violation of the neutrality laws during the past two years. This was energetically opposed by Capt. SHIRLEY, of the United States steamer *Suwanee*, and the steamer was allowed to leave.

The affairs in Lower California are at length quiet. NAVARETTE, the revolutionist, has been driven from his position as Governor, and Gov. PEDRIN has assumed the management of affairs.

Items of Intelligence from Northern Mexico—The Evacuation of Durango—French Plans for the Government of the Country.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Dec. 12.

By the steamship *Continental*, from Mazatlan, we have the following items of news from Northern Mexico:

The French evacuated the city of Durango on the morning of the 13th of November, thus leaving that part free from the forces of MAXIMILIAN.

The city was left entirely to the protection of the merchants, and four days later the city was occupied by the Liberal forces under command of Gen. AUZA. No disturbances of any kind have occurred, and peace and trade have been restored.

The French, while on their retreat to the City of Mexico, were very much harassed by the Liberal forces. At a place called Armsel, 24 miles from Durango, on the road to Sombrento, the French column was entirely cut up, leaving 200 men and three pieces of artillery in battle.

From Guadalajara we have news to Nov. 10. From reliable sources, MAXIMILIAN was still at Orizaba, with the intention to abdicate. His Ministry sent a Committee of three of their number to have an interview with him, but he refused to receive them. The French will recognize the Government of JUAREZ, and through the medium of the United States will settle French claims. To this effect they will appoint a Commission of Three to meet at Washington. A similar Commission of three Mexicans, composed of Señors LARDO, Minister of Foreign Affair; FRANCISCO ZEARCO, the eminent statesman, and ROMERO, Mexican Minister. In case the Commissioners cannot agree, then three citizens of the United States will be appointed to act as mediators.

San Luis Potosi was evacuated on Nov. 13.

Gen. CASTAGNAY was in Quadalajara awaiting the arrival of troops from Mazatlan, and together with the French troops in that city will march to the City of Mexico. In accordance with orders the French will withdraw next Spring. They will concentrate in the City of Mexico, and will leave the Government in the hands of PORFIRIO DIAZ.

SCHLEIDEN, son of W. SCHLEIDEN of San Francisco, has been arrested by CORONA. Commander PAUL SHIRLEY, of the United States Steamer *Suwanee*, had demanded his release, as being an American citizen. The demand had been refused on the ground that young SCHLEIDEN was a citizen of Mexico, having been born in Vera Cruz.

The steamers *Continental* and *Panama* had been seized by CORONA, General-in-Chief of the Mexican Army of the West. The *Continental* was afterward released under an agreement.

From a late Mexican correspondence it appears that the Liberals, after directing the French and Imperialists out of Guayamas and Jalapa, commenced quarrelling and intriguing among themselves.

CAMILO CRUSE, Chief of Staff to Gen. MARTINEZ, shot at a prominent merchant of Guayamas, upon which MARTINEZ attempted to arrest him, whereupon CRUSE fired upon the General, and was instantly shot by the latter.

MARTINEZ has been unreasonably pressing on Gov. PESQUIRA for money, and declaring his ability to get it if it was not forthcoming immediately. Gov. PESQUIRA left Guaymas for Hermasillo, saying he would remain no longer and have his authority as Governor insulted. MARTINEZ pursued him and begged his return, to which the Governor finally consented.

MARTINEZ then left for Sinoloa with his cavalry, his infantry going by sea to Mazatalan. The people in Sonora were greatly rejoiced at his departure.

Gov. PESQUIRA is very popular with the Americans, and has done much to invite immigration.

The heavy dues imposed by the Imperialists have been greatly diminished and the passport system abolished. The onerous interior duties have been entirely abolished.

THE RIO GRANDE.

The Occupation of Matamoras by Gen. Sedgwick—Attack Upon the City by Escobedo—His Repulse by the Forces Under Canales—Reconciliation of the Rival Chieftains.

The Galveston *Bulletin*, of the 4th inst., contains full particulars of the occupation of Matamoras by the United States forces, and the subsequent attack upon the city by ESCOBEDO. We give the principal points of the story from the *Bulletin's* account:

HOW MATAMORAS WAS OCCUPIED.

Up to the 24th there was but little change in the situation at Matamoras. CANALES continued to hold the city with about 2,500 troops. ESCOBEDO threatened it with about the same number from outside, and the United States troops looked on from Brownsville, this side of the river.

On the 24th, CANALES informed Gen. SEDGWICK unofficially that he could not control his troops, for want of money to pay them, and requested him to occupy the city. Gen. SEDGWICK, through Col. PERKINS, requested CANALES to state this officially, which he did; whereupon it was agreed that the United States forces should occupy the plaza and attend to the good order of the town, while CANALES occupied the fortifications as heretofore. The Rio Grande papers do not credit the story that CANALES could not control his troops, but intimate that it was a ruse to get the American forces into the city for its better defence against the threatened attack of ESCOBEDO.

Early on the morning of the 24th a pontoon bridge was thrown across the Rio Grande, from Brownsville to Matamoras, and a detachment of United States forces, under Col. PERKINS, crossed and took command of Matamoras. These forces belonged to the Nineteenth United States Colored Infantry. A small force of the Fourth Cavalry had preceded them. A small body of colored troops had also been passed over the ferry the night previous, and held Santa Cruz and other points leading to the city, which is about a mile distant.

ORDER OCCUPYING MATAMORAS.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES, MATAMORAS, Nov. 24, 1866.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 1.—According to orders which the undersigned has, he takes command of this city in the name of the United States.

The persons belonging to my staff are the following: Lieut. J. S. PATTERSON, A. A. G., W. T. LARKIN, Provost Marshal; who will be obeyed and respected as such.

J. G. PERKINS, Commander United States Forces.

This was followed by an order by Col. MCINTYRE, commander of the cavalry:

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES, MATAMORAS, Mexico, Nov. 24, 1866.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 2.—1. This command will embrace the City of Matamoras proper, and the forts and other works of a military character in the vicinity.

2. No persons will be allowed to carry arms of any description whatever, except officers and soldiers of the United States Army.

3. No soldier will be allowed to cross the River Rio Grande without a pass from the commanding officer, countersigned by the Provost-Marshal of Brownville or of this post.

4. To prevent any misunderstanding, all foreign citizens are requested to register their names at their several consulates and at these headquarters, and all citizens will be permitted to cross the river with their goods on a pass from these headquarters.

By order.
Brevet Lieut.-Col. J. B. MCINTYRE,
Commanding United States Forces.

These orders were posted up in the streets. The United States troops took their places on the plaza, and CANALES' troops in the fortifications as agreed upon.

At the time the second order was issued, Col. PERKINS was temporarily absent from headquarters. Upon its coming to his knowledge he immediately countermanded the order and directed that the copies posted about the streets should be taken down.

A CONFERENCE.

The same evening Gen. SEDGWICK arranged a parley at some point on the river, between CANALES and ESCOBEDO. The former, for a long time, declined to meet his antagonists but was finally prevailed upon to do so. The first interview which followed was in the presence of Gen. SEDGWICK, and resulted in nothing. The parties subsequently retired for a private talk, which seems to have been passed in bickering and recrimination. Nothing was accomplished. ESCOBEDO announced his intention of attacking the place at an early hour on the morning of the 27th, in response to which Gen. SEDGWICK called his attention to the fact that the American flag was flying over the plaza.

THE ATTACK ON THE CITY.

Thus were stationed the United States forces in Matamoras, and CANALES' troops in the fortifications, when ESCOBEDO resolved to carry it by assault. He began firing at 5 o'clock the morning of the 27th, and it was immediately answered from the forts. Soon after from 1,000 to 1,500 men were formed in line, and marched to the assault of Fort Monterey in fine style. The *Ranchero* thus describes the fight and repulse.

"There was no apparent wavering to be noticed. At a double-quick they came to the charge, and approached the forts within thirty yards and commenced firing. The fort had been silent up to this time, but now opened her guns upon the assailants with terrible effect. The infantry and cavalry joined in the firing, and the column of ESCOBEDO was rolled back, leaving the ground strewn with the dead and dying.

CANALES, who commanded at Fort Monterey in person, followed up the advantage he had gained, and in a moment his cavalry and infantry were in hot pursuit of the flying forces of ESCOBEDO.

About five hundred yards from the fort is a lagoon which can only be crossed by a bridge. Here CANALES came upon his enemy, and the bridge not affording a free retreat, a hand to hand fight of some minutes' duration ensued. The slaughter here was terrible.

From my own observations, and what I can learn on the ground, ESCOBEDO must have lost not less than 250 men. CANALES' loss was light, though he will have to mourn over the death of his brother, JOSE MARIA, who fell by his side, between the fort and the bridge.

No sooner was the slaughter ended at the bridge than CANALES was across it and in pursuit. As an evidence of his work, he brought back into the fort 150 prisoners."

AMERICANS DURING THE FIGHTING.

During the battle the American commander sent a flag to ESCOBEDO to know if he intended to fire on the United States troops should he take the city. ESCOBEDO, in return, asked what were his instructions. Col. RANDALL replied: "Not to fire a shot unless attacked, but he should protect the Americans." Thereupon the other United States forces still at Brownsville were held in readiness to cross at a moment's notice.

Thus stood affairs inside Matamoras and outside, when on the 30th arrived the steamer *Elizabeth Read*, from Galveston, with dispatches to the Sherman-Campdell expedition from Washington, immediately after which the United States forces were withdrawn to this side of the Rio Grande.

CANALES AND ESCOBEDO RECONCILED.

The *Bulletin* says:

"We have conversed with a well-informed gentleman from the Rio Grande, who says that during the fight, whenever CANALES would capture an Escobedo soldier, he would make him 'about face,' and he would fight as hard against his late companions as before he fought for them. On the other hand, when ESCOBEDO got hold of a Canales man, he would turn him round, and to work at fighting he would go. The men seemed to have no idea but that they were to fight, no matter on what side.

When CANALES and ESCOBEDO met, they quarreled like two old fish women, but were at last reconciled, and so firm friends did they become, not content with shaking hands, they embraced each other, after the fashion of two reconciled lovers. It must have been supremely entertaining to see these great booted soldiers, fresh from the battle-field, hugging and slobbering over each other like love-sick swains after a quarrel."

ESCOBEDO'S COMPLAINTS.

Gen. ESCOBEDO, says an eye-witness of the fight, does not deny being beaten, but says it was not owing to any cowardice of his troops.

One of his officers contends that CANALES could never have driven them off, and finally won the day, but for the presence of the United States forces in Matamoras; that without the *morale* instilled in his troops by the presence of the United States flag and forces, CANALES could have made but a feeble resistance in comparison to what he did.

He asserts that the effect upon ESCOBEDO's troops, both officers and men, was anything but encouraging—in fact, dispiriting to a high degree. That the scene presented was that of ESCOBEDO's army storming the works around Matamoras, held by CANALES, and the American flag flying in their sight, at that officer's rear, backed up by the American forces. ESCOBEDO estimated his loss at 700 killed, wounded and missing. This officer also insists that the guns were served by the United States soldiers, and one of them, in particular, by negroes partly clad in United States uniforms.

FROM HAVANA.

Illness of Gen. Manzano—Earthquake—New Captain of the Port—The Santiago de Cuba Bank—Shipwreck—Execution of a Soldier—The Late Murder—Cholera in St. Thomas—Ex-Capt.-Gen. Dulce—Markets, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Dec. 8, 1866.

Captain-Gen. MANZANO has been ill during the entire week, having been attacked with the fever, but is to-day in a fair way of recovery. He seems to be a very quiet man, as he hardly ever leaves the Palace, and then only for a short walk or drive. The most popular move for him to gain the affection of the people, would be a very rigorous campaign against the many thieves and robbers who make the streets unsafe to travel after nightfall. Let him follow the example of Gen. LERSUNDI, and send a few ship loads to Fernando Po, and the whole island will soon be rid of the bandits now infesting the country parishes and towns. The General will in no case wink at the introduction of negroes into the Island, as he is bitterly opposed to the traffic, and has issued stringent orders to all his subordinates to carry the existing laws against slavers into effect.

Among the passengers arrived from Vera Cruz by the steamer *Eider* was M. POLEACORITH, private Secretary to MAXIMILIAN. He leaves for New-York by to-day's steamer, and thence will proceed to Paris, *viá* Southampton. He has been very private and reserved since his arrival, and it may be possible he carries dispatches, or has some particular business to leave Mexico.

A slight shake of an earthquake was felt on the 29th at Santiago de Cuba and surrounding country. At Guantonomo the bells set to ringing of their own accord.

The Feast of Saint Barbara was observed on the 4th by the artillery brigade, whose patron Saint she is, with the usual ceremonies.

Don JOSE POLO Y BERNABI, so well known in New-York and Boston as the commander of the Spanish frigate *Carmen*, has been appointed Captain of the Port, and is expected from Spain by the next steamer. Capt. POLO is a finished scholar and speaks several languages.

His appointment will facilitate the transactions of foreign shipmasters with his department very much.

The affairs of the Santiago de Cuba Bank are in a fair way of being arranged. With the money already on hand and the bills falling due shortly, there will be a sufficiency of funds to pay all deposits and leave a working capital of a small amount. This is good news for the depositors and owners of shares in New-York, who did not expect to have affairs settled in less than five years, according to the first reports by the Investigating Committee.

The bark *Glengarry*, from Trinidad for the Clyde, foundered at sea; the Captain and crew were picked up by the bark *Eugénie* and carried to Trinidad.

A number of boatmen have been arrested in Regla, on suspicion of the murder of Mr. FRANCISCO MILA Y MELTRE, one of our merchants, but no material facts have been elicited as yet. A soldier who killed the clerk of a segar store was garroted on Tuesday last, over 10,000 persons, among whom were a great many women and children, witnessing the execution.

Ex-Capt.-Gen. DULCE, according to the *Siglo*, has written a letter to Mr. CARLOS SEDANO, authorizing him to deny certain untruths circulated among our higher classes during the administration of Gen. LERSUNDI. What he denies has not yet been made public, but as soon as it is I shall inform you of it. I presume it has reference to his reported engagement to marry the widow of Count SANTOVENIA.

The cholera is decreasing in St. Thomas, and the new cases are milder. Since its appearance until the 28th of November, over 100 persons have been attacked, of which number 68 fell victims to the disease. The French steamer *Panama*, from St. Nazaire, *viá* St. Thomas, arrived here yesterday on her way to Vera Cruz, and was ordered into quarantine at the Mariel, but the Captain preferred to proceed to Vera Cruz, thus giving the passengers for Havana a chance to visit he former city, as they were not allowed to disembark. I have just learned that two merchants who had run away lately from Boston had arrived in this city.

QUASIMODO.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 12.

DISPATCH FROM GEN. SHERIDAN.

A dispatch was received by Gen. GRANT to-day from Gen. SHERIDAN, dated at New Orleans, yesterday. Gen. SHERIDAN says: "Telegraphed you last evening of the good condition of affairs on the Rio Grande. The act of Gen. SEDGWICK gave rise to no complications. In fact, Gen. ESCOBEDO called on me to ask me not to hold him responsible for it. The Canales faction having been submerged I was enabled to release Gen. ORTEGA upon ESCOBEDO promising that he would look out for him. There is not a city or State in Mexico which takes issue against JUAREZ' government. On my return I met Gen. SHERMAN at Brazos, Santiago. He had just come from Vera Cruz, and was *en route* with Mr. CAMPBELL for Matamoras.

NEW NATIONAL CURRENCY ACT.

The House Committee on Banking and Currency finished a new bill amendatory of the National Currency Act to-day, which will be offered as a substitute for the one now before the House. Its principal features are as follows:

First—Redemption in New-York.

Second—Reduction of the circulation of existing banks to the amount of thirty-one millions, by scaling down the circulation of all banks whose capital exceeds $300,000, and limiting the total circulation of any one bank to $1,000,000.

Third—Distributing thirty millions of this circulation equally among State Banks yet to be converted into National Banks and to new banks in States that have heretofore secured the least rateable proportion of circulation.

Fourth—Fuller and more complete returns to the Comptroller of the Currency.

Fifth—More power to the Comptroller to close up defaulting banks.

Sixth—Severer punishment for counterfeiting.

THE FAILURE TO ARREST SURRATT IN CANADA.

With reference to the failure of this Government to take measures for the arrest of the conspirator SURRATT while he was on British soil, I can state upon excellent authority that it was deemed impracticable to do so, because of the almost certain probability that English public sentiment, as well as English enforcement of the extradition treaty, would regard SURRATT's crime as a political one, and that therefore, his attempted arrest on British soil would result not only in a failure to secure the assassin, but in his own advantage by being made the subject of protection by Great Britain, whose example other European Governments would not have been slow to follow.

THE SETTLEMENT WITH FRAZEE, TRENHOLM & CO.

A statement has been published that our London Consul had made a settlement with FRAZER, TRENHOLM & Co. for Confederate property in possession of this firm. I learn from the Government Department here that this act of the Consul at London has been repudiated as unauthorized, and made without the knowledge of our Minister, Mr. ADAMS, or Mr. DUDLEY, Consul at Liverpool, who had sole charge of the proceedings. The motive for the settlement on the part of FRAZER, TRENHOLM & Co. undoubtedly was to avoid the necessity of answering in the suit in Chancery brought by Consul DUDLEY, which would undoubtedly have disclosed large amounts of Confederate property in their hands.

THE HOUSE INQUIRY RELATIVE TO PARDONS.

To respond in a reasonable time to the resolution of the House requiring a statement of the pardons issued, the names of those who recommended them, &c., it will become necessary to make an appropriation to enable the Attorney-General to employ eight or ten clerks in his office. Even then it is estimated that these eight or ten extra clerks would find employment for about a month. Some of the cases are voluminous, and the petition of ALBERT PIKE is cited as an illustration of this fact. Mr. PIKE is a Mason, high up in the Order, and his pardon is recommended by most of the leading Masonic Lodges of the country, and is signed by the officers and members of the several Lodges.

THE PHILADELPHIA APPOINTMENTS.

Senator TRUMBULL, evidently under the impression that the facts in regard to the appointment of the Philadelphia Federal officers were such as would require overhauling in the Senate, introduced a resolution in that body, which was passed this afternoon, that the President be requested to inform the Senate whether any person appointed to an office required by law to be filled by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and who was commissioned, during the recess of the Senate previous to the assembling of the present Congress, to fill a vacancy, has been continued in such office, and permitted to discharge its functions either by the granting of a new Commission or otherwise since the end of the Senate on the 28th day of July last, without the submission of the name of such person to the Senate for its confirmation; and particularly whether a Surveyor or Naval Officer of the Port of Philadelphia has thus been continued in office without the consent of the Senate; and, if any such officer has performed the duties of that office, whether he has received any salary or compensation therefor. Upon inquiry of the Treasury Department I learn that the facts as to the Philadelphia appointments do not fit the propositions embraced in the resolution, nor is there in the Treasury Department a single instance of the character sought to be brought to light by Senator TRUMBULL. What the showing in the other Departments may be I cannot say upon the best information, but I understand that so far as the President is concerned, no appointments have been made under circumstances identical or similar to those set forth in the resolution. If any such appointments have been made at all, they were made upon a misunderstanding of the condition of the particular case or cases. The reply of the President to the resolution will be in the negative, especially as to the Philadelphia officers named.

THE NEW-ORLEANS RIOT INVESTIGATION.

The Select Committee on the New-Orleans Riots will leave this city on Monday next for the scene of their labors. In the meantime they will examine a number of witnesses now here. They begin their investigation to-morrow, and the first witness called will be E. P. BROOKS, the TIMES' special correspondent at New-Orleans, who furnished the only eyewitness account of the massacre printed at the North.

THE SOUTHERN REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.

The Southern Republican Association met again to-night, and several new propositions, embracing old theories regarding the reconstruction question, were presented and discussed. A great difference of opinion continues to be exhibited by the members, some advocating the appointment of Military Governors and raising a new army to enforce enabling acts to be passed by Congress, giving the unconditional Union men of the South power to reorganize the State Governments in their own way, and others insisting on the territorial theory. A definite result will probably be obtained to-morrow night.

MILITARY TRIAL IN VIRGINIA.

Your correspondent at Richmond telegraphs this Bureau as follows:

RICHMOND, Va., Wednesday, Dec. 12.

Gen. SCHOFIELD has been engaged during the entire day in hearing the arguments of Messrs. LYONS and CARRINGTON in the Watson case, and adjourned until to-morrow without the argument being concluded. The case, in brief, is as follows: Some time ago, Dr. WATSON, of Rockbridge County, murdered a negro near the Natural Bridge, and, the case being heard by the Court of Magistrates, WATSON was discharged, the Court refusing to send the case to the Grand Jury. Whereupon WATSON was arrested by the military authorities under the last section of the Freedmen's Bureau Act, passed over the veto of the 16th of Janury last. Last week WATSON was brought to Richmond, and Gen. SCHOFIELD appointed to-day for the hearing of any statements that his counsel might have to make. The speeches to-day were solely to the point denying the constitutional right of the military authorities to interfere with the liberties of the citizens in any way in Virginia. Gen. SCHOFIELD in this case is acting as Assistant Commissioner of Freedmen of Virginia, which office he holds by recent regulations, by reason of being the Commanding General of the Department. He will doubtless render his decision in the matter to-morrow.

THE SUPREME COURT.

The first case to be called by the United States Supreme Court to-morrow is that of FREDERICK E. SICKLES *vs.* BAYLEW W. EVANS, after which the case of the Union Manufacturing Company *vs.* JOHN D. LOUNDSBERRY. Judge CURTIS and Mr. KELLER will appear for the Manufacturing Company, and Mr. STOUGHTON for the appellee. These are important patent cases. The docket has been entirely relieved of the Southern cases—thirty nine in number—pending from the commencement of the late rebellion—they having been argued, continued or submitted. The Court will now resume the call of the regular docket.

PUBLIC LANDS.

During the month of November 62,256 acres of public land were disposed of at the Menosha, Wis., and Boonville, Mo., offices. The greater portion have been taken for actual settlement and cultivation, and will add about three hundred farms to those States. Returns from Oregon for the month of October, show that 28,150 acres of the public lands were disposed of at the following local offices: Traverse City, Mich., 23,055, and East Saginaw, Mich., 5,095 acres. The greater portion of the lands were taken under the Homestead Law for actual settlement and cultivation.

THE DISTRICT SUFFRAGE BILL.

The District Suffrage Bill, which is now universal suffrage pure and simple, was still further discussed in the Senate to-day by Senators DAVIS, of Kentucky, SPRAGUE, of Rhode Island, and SAULSBURY, of Delaware. Several other Senators yet desire to speak, and it is doubtful if a final vote is reached before Friday.

PROPOSED SOUTHERN EXCURSION TRIP.

The Management of the new through line from here to New-Orleans—the time on which is now reduced to about eighty-four hours—propose to take a select party of invited guests over the route between here and New-Orleans during the Christmas holidays, the trip to occupy about two weeks, and to include the leading Southern cities.

THE STEAMSHIP WINOOSKI.

The Navy Department has received dispatches from Commander GEO. H. COOPER, commanding the United States steamship *Winooski*, announcing his departure from Key West on the 23d ultimo, for the coast of Cuba.

CONSUL RECOGNIZED.

The President has recognized Mr. ALLEN A. BURTON as Consul of Costa Rica for the State of Kentucky, to reside at Louisville.

FENIAN ARMS.

Gen. VAN WYCK, member elect from the Eleventh Congressional District of New-York, is here, and is making arrangements for the return of certain arms to his Fenian constituents.

PUNISHMENTS FOR SOLDIERS.

General Orders No. 95 of the War Department, dated Dec. 10, are just issued, and read as follows:

Paragraph 895, Revised Regulations of the Army, is hereby modified, to read as follows:

The legal punishments for soldiers, by a sentence of a Court-martial, according to the offence and the jurisdiction of the Court, are death, imprisonment, imprisonment on bread and water diet, solitary confinement, hard labor, forfeiture of pay and allowances, discharges from service, reprimands; and, when noncommissioned officers, reduction to the ranks. Periods of confinement shall not exceed six months, and in aggravated or repeated cases of desertion shall not exceed one year. Solitary confinement, or confinements on bread and water shall not exceed 14 days at a time, with intervals between the periods of such confinement not less than such periods, and not exceeding 84 days in one year.

Enlisted men for purely military offences, shall not be sentenced to confinement in a State prison or penitentiary; and when soldiers for other than military offences are sentenced to confinement in a penitentiary, they will be dishonorably discharged the service in the order promulgating the proceedings of the Court. Ball and chain shall not be used as a punishment. Ordnance sergeants and hospital stewards, though liable to be discharged, shall not be reduced, nor are they to be tried by regimental or garrison courts-martial, unless by special permission of the Department Commander.

WRECK OF A WHALING VESSEL.

The following is an extract of a letter from Consul PRICE to the Department of State, dated Hakodadi, Japan, Sept. 30:

"On the 13th inst., arrived here from Behring's Island, the third mate and five of the crew of the whaling ship *Pacific*, Capt. FRENCH, wrecked on the southeast side of Behring's Island, on the 3d of July last. The Captain and most of the crew took passage from the scene of the wreck in a Prussian brig bound to Sitka, R. P. These six had been for nearly two months in an open boat before they found their way hither. Upon leaving the wreck they took three months' provisions with them, and thus they were in a fair condition when they arrived here. Their support here will come out of the proceeds of the sale of their extra effects, boat, &c., and they will leave in two days, having been of no expense to the Government.

At present the principal business doing here is in seaweed and silk worms' eggs. The latter, to the value of over $100,000, have been or will be exported from this port during the present year. Their chief destination is Havre."

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE..........WEDNESDAY, Dec. 12.

THE FRANCHISE IN THE DISTRICT.

The Chair laid before the Senate a petition for the abolition of all distinctions on account of sex or color and the regulation of the elective franchise in the District of Columbia. Ordered to lie on the table.

ARMY PAY.

Mr. WILSON presented a petition for increased pay to army officers. Referred to the Military Committee.

FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

Mr. WILSON gave notice that on to-morrow he should introduce a bill to amend the act establishing the Freedmen's Bureau.

TESTIMONIAL TO CYRUS W. FIELD.

Mr. MORGAN introduced the following joint resolution of thanks to CYRUS W. FIELD, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

Resolved, That the thanks of Congress be and hereby are presented to CYRUS W. FIELD, of New-York, for his foresight, courage and determination in establishing telegraphic communication, by means of the Atlantic Cable, traversing through mid-ocean, between the Old World and the New, and that the President of the United States be requested to cause a gold medal to be struck, with suitable emblems, devices and inscriptions, to be presented to Mr. FIELD.

SEC. 2. That when the medal shall have been struck, the President shall cause a copy of this joint resolution to be engrossed on parchment, and shall transmit the same, together with the medal, to Mr. FIELD, to be presented to him in the name of the people of the United States of America.

SEC. 3. That a sufficient sum of money to carry this resolution into effect is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

APPOINTMENTS TO OFFICE.

Mr. TRUMBULL offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President be requested to inform the Senate, whether any person appointed to any office required by law to be filled by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and who was commissioned during the recess of the Senate, previous to the assembling of the present Congress, to fill a vacancy, has been continued in such office and permitted to discharge its functions either by the granting of a new commission or otherwise, since the end of the session of the Senate on the 28th of July last, without the submission of the name of such person to the Senate for its confirmation; and particularly whether a Surveyor or Naval Officer of the port of Philadelphia has thus been continued in office without the consent of the Senate.

Mr. EDWARDS—I would move to amend the resolution by adding, whether, if any such person has exercised any such functions, he has received any compensation in salary.

Mr. TRUMBULL accepted the above as an amendment, and as amended the resolution was adopted.

THE FRANCHISE IN THE DISTRICT.

At 12:20, there being no further new business before the Senate, the bill to regulate the elective franchise in the District of Columbia was taken up.

The question was on Mr. COWAN's amendment to strike out the word "male."

The Chair said Mr. BROWN was entitled to the floor.

MR. BROWN ADVOCATES UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE.

Mr. BROWN said he did not think the pending amendment offered by Mr. COWAN was intended in good faith for practical legislation. If it were intended to be put into practical effect, he was one of those who believed it would be necessary to accompany it by a good deal of other legislation to prevent it from degenerating into abuse and corruption. But accepting the matter in the light he had stated, he, for one, was willing to express his opinion freely on this subject. I have to say, said Mr. BROWN, that I stand for universal suffrage, and do not recognize the right of society to limit it, on any ground of race, color or sex. I will go further, Sir, and say that I recognize the right of franchise as being an intrinsic and natural right, and I do not believe that society has the right to impose any limitations upon that right, that do not spring out of the necessity of the social state itself. These may seem extreme views, but they conform to the rigid logic of the question, and I defy any Senator on this floor to escape from them. I have been shocked during the course of this debate at expressions which I have heard so often fall from distinguished Senators, that they recognize in this right of franchise substantially no right at all; that it is simply a privilege conceded by society for the government which represents society; that it is a gracious boon from somewhere, for which we should feel proud and thankful. In other words it is not a right in any sense. Mr. President, I do not hold my liberties by any such tenure. I should grieve to think I was dependent exclusively in a matter of right on the views of society, which may represent only majorities for those rights. On the contrary, I believe that whenever you establish that as the doctrine, whenever you crystalize that idea in the public mind in this country, you ring the death-knell of American liberty because you lay those liberties open to overthrow whenever corruption shall sufficiently prevail and whenever majorities shall become sufficiently exasperated. Mr. President, so important and crucial, so to speak, do I deem this position, that I trust I may be pardoned if I refer to the abstract ground upon which I deem it to rest; and I do this the more readily, because in my belief ultimately the metaphysical always controls the practical in life. Now, Sir, what are abstract rights? and are there any intrinsically necessary conditions that go to constitute liberty in society? I had occasion a year or two since, in discussing this question very fully before my own constituents, to review this subject, and as I then presented the argument perhaps more succintly and briefly than I may now do in the course of debate, I will, by leave, refer to it on this occasion. Mr. BROWN then read a lengthy extract from the speech above referred to, and having done so, replied to some arguments advanced by the opponents of female suffrage. The argument that women could not participate in the turmoils of elections and political campaigns was an argument against the hustings, not against suffrage. The argument that women ought not to vote because they could not be embodied in the militia was not founded in fact. Men are exempted from military service for a variety of reasons, among them physical inability, and were yet allowed the right of suffrage. The same inability could apply in the case of women.

MR. DAVIS OPPOSES THE MEASURE.

Mr. DAVIS succeeded Mr. BROWN on the floor. He had given his views on the subject of negro suffrage during the last session of Congress, but he could not let this bill pass without again entering his protest against it once more. He then proceeded to speak against the pending measure, and the pending amendment. To grant the right of suffrage to women would be to drag her into the corruptions of politics and make her a political hack. He was opposed to negro suffrage because he believed the negro inferior to the white man, and did not believe a superior race should grant political power to an inferior race resident among them. The proposition to do such a thing was fanatical and revolutionary—contrary to the teachings of history and the writings of the best philosophers. Ethnologists had described the skulls, skins and feet of the negro as decidedly marking him as belonging to an inferior race. The negro race had been engulfed in the deepest ignorance for four thousand years without making the least progress. Providence had set him off to himself, and never intended that he should mix with the white race. He might be its slave, but never its equal or superior, as fanaticism now proposed to make him.

THE DISCUSSION CONTINUED.

Mr. SPRAGUE followed Mr. DAVIS in a written speech of considerable length, taking ground in favor of universal suffrage. The people of the South were kept in poverty and ignorance, he said, in order that a class might be elevated to rule. Such was not the case in the North, where the masses had opportunities for information and education. Society in the South was not capable of free government and would not be until moulded with Northern ideas. Whenever it was necessary for the cause of liberty and equality for men to have the elective franchise he would vote for such a measure. At present it was necessary for the cause of liberty and equality that the colored men should have the franchise, and he would therefore vote for the bill now before the Senate.

Mr. BUCKALEW said he wished to explain why he should vote for Mr. COWAN's amendment. He did not understand himself as casting a final vote on the bill. He only wished to affirm by his vote that the arguments for extending the suffrage to negroes applied with great force to women. As a final question, he was opposed to the extension of suffrage. The question of suffrage must be taken out of the position of mere theory into that of practical effect. It was placed by the founders of the Government on the ground that it should be exercised by those who could make the best and most effective use of it. He objected to the extension of suffrage because it would corrupt and degrade elections by pouring into the ballot-box a large number of votes subject to the external influences, either social or pecuniary. It would degrade elections, and on that ground he would oppose the extension of suffrage either to females or negroes. He would be less opposed to this measure if there were a different mode of conducting elections. The effect of the present mode was to divide people into parties, and to create a struggle for the balance of power which led to all manner of corruption. It was possible to turn the scale of the great State of Pennsylvania, for instance, by introducing pernicious influences, and bringing them to bear upon a very small number. This was an evil inseparable from Governments controlled by mere majorities. The class of men now proposed to be introduced into the political system would be more approachable than any now in it; more accessible to demagogues, and more easily corrupted. The reform ought to [illegible] another direction. It ought to be toward a [illegible] of the system instead of its enlargement. As a mere choice between two kinds of extension, he should vote for Mr. COWAN's amendment.

A MOTION TO ADJOURN LOST.

At 3 o'clock P. M. Mr. DOOLITTLE moved that the Senate adjourn, which was disagree to.

THE QUESTION FURTHER CONSIDERED.

Mr. DOOLITTLE—This amendment, in my judgment, opens a very grave question—a question upon which the ablest minds are divided, here and elsewhere—a question, however, upon which we are called upon to vote, and therefore one upon which I desire very briefly to state the views which control my judgment, when I say I shall vote against the amendment which is now offered. For myself, Sir, after giving some considerable reflection to the subject of suffrage, I have arrived at this conclusion—that the true base or foundation upon which to rest suffrage in any republican community, is upon the family, the head of the family, because in all civilized communities the family is the unit, and not the individual, and, Sir, if it were left to me to determine what should be the true qualification of a person to exercise the right of suffrage, if it were a mere question, I would fix it upon that; that the head of a family, capable of supporting that family, and who had supported a family, should be permitted to vote and none other. And, Mr. President, while I know that the question is not a new one, it is impossible for me to treat it as a new question; because suffrage has been extended everywhere beyond the heads of families, yet, Sir, the reason in my judgment why it has been extended is simply this: If certain men have been permitted to vote, who were not heads of families, it was because they were exceptions to the general rule, and because it was to be presumed that if they are not now the heads of families they ought to be, and probably will be. I say, Mr. President, that according to reason, nature and religion, the family is the unit of human society, so far as the ballot is concerned, which, in my judgment, represents this fundamental element of human society. It should, therefore, be cast by the head of the family; and, according to reason, nature and religion, the man is the head of the family. In that relation while every man is king, every woman is queen, and upon man devolves the responsibility of controling the external relations of his family, which external relations are controled by the ballot; for that ballot or vote which he casts goes to choose the legislators who are to make the laws which are to govern society. Within the family circle man is supreme. He govern, by the law of the family, by the law of reason, nature and religion. Therefore, it is that conferring the right of suffrage upon women, a reform which I am not in favor of. Now, Mr. President, one word further upon the subject of suffrage, as it concerns the upper races. We are Caucassian and represent that race, from our history, from our education, from our experience. Every man of full age of the Caucassian race in this country, as a general rule, is competent to exercise the right of suffrage. In relation to the Africans, Mongolians, Indians and Asiatics in this country, from their history they are incompetent as a general rule—the exceptions only being competent. Now we may as well speak truly on this question. When a man tells me, for instance, that the Indians of the States and Territories are competent to exercise this great right of suffrage, he tells me what I cannot be made to believe, and what seems to me to be impossible for any man to believe. When a man tells me that the Africans in this country just set free on the plantations, speaking of them as a mass, not exceptional cases, for there are a great many exceptional cases of intelligent colored men who are competent to exercise this right. But when a man I say, tells me that as a mass these men just set free are competent to exercise the right of suffrage and help to make the laws of this great Republic, he tells me what is perfectly abhorrent to my sense of just reasoning and propriety.

Sir, it would be a burlesque on Republican institutions, and we would make ourselves the laughing stock of the world, were we to say that these slaves, three or four millions of them, that have just been set free from a bondage of 200 years in this country, and who, in the country from which they came, have never risen from a position the most degraded of any

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

OPENING OF THE SKATING SEASON.

Arrival of Jack Frost—Enthusiastic Welcome—Grand Inducements of the Various Ponds—Fifth-avenue Rink—Skating in Brooklyn and New-Jersey.

The sudden change in the weather that has taken place during the last two or three days has wrought a corresponding change in the temper and spirits of skating devotees of all ages and both sexes. Their elongated faces and surly growls at the unseasonable mildness of the first ten days of December have given place to wreathing smiles and high-sounding praises of old Jack Frost, who promises to compensate for the lateness of his arrival by the emphatic chilliness of his presence. The dust and cinders and hot air left in the trail of that long train of meteors which rushed through our orbit in such invisible splendor about the middle of November, and which, according to Prof. PIERCE, was the sole cause of the youthful May squatting herself down in such an unseemly manner in the lap of December, have now blown over and left mother earth to cool herself off in the clear, biting, wintry air, underneath the cold twinkling stars. This cooling process has been going on now for two days or more, and last night it reached a pitch that might be termed "ecstatically frigid." All day Tuesday and everywhere in this vicinity water showed a decided propensity to turn to ice and persistently refused to assume a melting mood at the solicitation of the sun, who showed his disgust at such obstinacy by retiring earlier than usual beneath the horizon. Nothing added firmness to the ice and his resolution to resist the temptation of Sol, and yesterday morning it was strong enough to defy the sun and to gladly all the boys and girls under the sun who desired to skate upon its bosom. Fortunately there is no end to the ponds, lakes, canals, rinks, *et cetera*, that have been provided for the skating fraternity this season. They abound everywhere,—in New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburgh, Westchester and Jersey, and are of all sorts and sizes. In this City the Central Park ponds will probably be, as usual, the resort of the million, and all of them will be provided with more than the usual comforts and facilities for skaters. There is to be a great improvement this winter in the lighting of the ponds—gas being substituted for kerosene, and the light diffused over the whole surface of the ponds by means of reflectors.

The Fifth-avenue "Skating Rink," under the management of Major OATMAN, on the corner of Sixth-avenue and Fifty-ninth-street, has been fitted up into a perfect skating boudoir, and will doubtless command the patronage of the *élite* of the skating fancy. It is probably the largest and most elegantly arranged skating rink in the world. It commands an area of over 7,000 square yards, and is covered overhead, and surrounded by a gallery capable of accommodating several thousand spectators. It will be brilliantly lighted at night, and a band of music will be always in attendance. Yesterday hundreds availed themselves of the Major's invitation, and gave the "rink" a fair testing.

In Brooklyn and Williamsburgh a baker's dozen or more of good skating ponds are announced, some of which were in condition for use yesterday, and large numbers availed themselves of the opportunity to use their skates. Among the more prominent are the Washington Pond, in Fifth-avenue; the Capitoline Pond, at the terminus of the Fulton-avenue cars; the Chichester Pond, at the upper end of Myrtle-avenue; the Nassau Pond, at Flatbush; the Union Pond, at the corner of Marcy and Penn avenues, Williamsburgh, and the Satellite Pond, on Division-avenue.

Over on the Jersey shore there are the meadows, the rivers, the Morris Canal, the Sylvan Lake and sundry other sheets of water, or rather of ice, where our suburban residents can indulge their skating propensities, and vie with the Metropolitans in the agility and skill of their slippery antics.

Finally, the season opens encouragingly, and with the brightest prospects ahead; and if big things in the skating line are not seen and done the coming Winter, it will be no fault of those whose genius yearns to display itself on ice.

THE ALLEGED WHISKY FRAUDS.

Testimony of Seth Ely, Matthew McKinnen, Henry Osborn and Others—More Developments.

The case of *The United States* vs. *Tilton, Devlin & Levan* was continued at nine and a half o'clock A. M. yesterday, before United States Commissioner NEWTON, at his office in Montague-street, near the Brooklyn City Hall.

The District-Attorney, recalled Seth Ely, who testified as follows:

Am a dealer in liquors and know the parties in this case; purchased 546 barrels of spirits from Devlin since Sept. 1; know Levan as Devlin's broker; bought goods from him.

Cross-examined—Purchased whisky from other parties besides Devlin.

Matthew McKinnen sworn: Am in the employ of Ely & Co.; have been over twenty years in their employ; they received spirits from Devlin; was foreman; the brands I inspected; they were branded as manufactured prior to Sept. 1; Tilton's name was on the barrels.

Cross-examined—Think all the barrels were branded the same way; we might have received between two and three hundred; do not know all the liquor came from Devlin.

Henry Osborn recalled: Our distillery stopped about Sept 1, on account of the change of law; only had liquor which we sent away on hand; Tilton inspected my liquor up to Sept. 1; my distillery did not work again un il the middle of October; Phillips came to my distillery again about the middle of October, soon after we commenced, and branded all the liquor we had on hand.

THE PLUMBER'S SHOP.

On the morning I saw Devlin at the plumber's shop, I said: "I have got you at last;" he said, "You did not put this job up fine enough; you have not money to carry it through," (putting his finger under my nose;) I told him if he did it again I would knock him down; so far as Devlin was concerned I did the business of the firm with him personally; received pay for each lot inspected; got the checks at the plumbing establishment; they were payable to cash or bearer; some of the checks were as high as $3,000; one was for $5,000.

District Attorney offered in evidence PHILLIP's returns of inspection in the possession of DEVLIN.

Witness: Devlin advanced me $3,000 on account; had whisky on hand, but had no returns for it; my name on the checks was indicated by H. O.; Phillips gave my mark as H., and sometimes as O.; Phillips inspected 28 barrels, and marked them H. O., in October; it was for Levan, and paid for shortly after being branded. [Returns of Phillips shown witness, who testified as to correctness of barrels and amount received from Devlin.]

The District-Attorney offered in evidence return made by Phillips, Oct. 16, of 73 barrels, inspected for T. T. Levan, viz.: 27 barrels, H. O.; 5 barrels, E. W.; 4 barrels Maddan; 4 barrels, Gan; 5 barrels Bro; 7 barrels Ken.; 13 barrels, Baxter, &c. This was found in possession of Devlin; also a similar return of 92 barrels inspected for T. T. Levan; also 62 barrels inspected for Levan; also 49 barrels so inspected; also 107 barrels; also 55 barrels. Check put in evidence, H. Osborn, $3,000, 17th October, Atlantic National Bank, signed Jno. Devlin; Oct. 15, H. Osborn, another stub of check, $3,000; on Oct. 17, H. Osborn, $2,462 97, another stub of check.

Witness—I drew money from Devlin in that way.

District Attorney continued: Another check, 18th October, $2,913 30, of Devlin paid to Osborn; also $2,536 30, 26th October; also, 25th October, $2,624 40; also 26th October, $2,047 88.

Witness—Live in the 13th Ward; knew some of the distillers in Tappan's district as M. Mulady, John Brady; know several Maddons, Hopkins & Sneider, Pat. Burns, Thos. Rice, Brady, McGoldrich, L. Maxwell, Chas. Myers, J. H. Dever, Jas. Lynch.

The District-Attorney read some returns and offered them in evidence. Among the marks on the barrels indicating the distillers were several entirely unknown to witness or DALY, who, witness said, he knew as a constable—lots branded 113, 136, 124 and '35 by TILTON on the 31st October.

Cross-examined—Known Devlin for 20 years; have been friends most of the time; he has never assisted me to carry on business; he advanced $3,000 on liquor he had, but there was no return made out; ran the distillery about one week in November; did not have an inspector.

Q.—Were you aware the distillery was running against the law? A.—Do not know; was present at the branding and owned part of the liquor; swear that I did not state that the liquor was manufactured prior to Nov. 1; a man has been placed in my distillery; liquor was taken from there by somebody; Paine has been placed over my distillery; saw him give the key up to an officer of the government; understood Tappan was there; after the seizure had several conversations with parties about Devlin; I have said I would give my evidence as fully as I could against Mr. Devlin.

THE WHISKY RINGS.

I have said I was going to carry this into Court and do all that I could in my power, if I had to implicate myself, to break up this ring; on the morning that I had my conversation with Devlin I said if he put his hand under my nose I would knock him down; he did so again, and I knocked him down and walked away; had a conversation after with the District-Attorney about the evidence; Horton told me if I gave a full statement I would not be held responsible for such statement; had no conversation with other parties; the District-Attorney gave me no direct confirmation that nothing would happen to me; Tilton came to my place; I had taken off the brands before he arrived; he came there to brand my liquors I suppose; the morning after my taking off the brands Tilton came there; he didn't erase any brands; McCardle ran the distillery in my name; we kept the liquor in the soap shop, which was next the distillery; it was not used as a bonded warehouse; have sold liquor in New-York since my sales to Dev in; did not pay tax upon it; do not know who put the brand upon it; sold it for $1 75 a gallon; my distillery had a bonded warehouse on the same block, or what was known as such; went from the distillery into the warehouse.

Redirect—Before I commenced running McArdle consulted with public officers; Tilton came there to brand more, and I told Tilton that Devlin would not get the whisky; Tilton mentioned about the brands, and I told him I had erased the brands; he did not brand any on that day.

Recross—Had a conversation with Devlin in the plumber shop in presence of Thos. Kerrigan, about the 5th or 8th of October.

Geo. S. Puffer, sworn: Am of the firm of Bache & Puffer; have purchased liquor from Devlin within the last six months; bought 238 barrels previous to 1st of September; 455 barrels altogether; the liquor was inspected by T. B. Tilton; Devlin came to my office several times; at first, I said I would not notice him; but he was importunate and I bought from $1 95 to $2 20 per gallon; thought I was right; refused to buy without a return; he said it was all right; saw Tappan upon the subject of his character, who said it was all right; that Devlin was rich and able to buy cheap and at auction; this was in July.

Cross-examined—We thought if the law was enforced the price would rise upon liquors; it was quoted on 'Change $2 38 to $2 40; this stuff was an inferior article and made of molasses, and I bought it from $1 95 to $2 20 from Devlin.

John S. Nott sworn: Was formerly a distiller; am now a manufacturer of vinegar; bought from Levan about eight months ago.

James Mullen sworn: Live in Gold-street, Brooklyn; am a carman; have carted spirits to the plumbing-shop in Hudson-avenue; have carted spirits to Charles-street, which is a horse-stable; it is my stable; began to cart liquor to my stable about three months ago; have been there about twenty-five times; have carted it there about five o'clock A. M.; got the whisky from different distilleries; carried sometimes one barrel and sometimes six barrels; would leave the whisky at the plumbing establishment; have carted liquor away from there; have carted it to Cunningham, Ely & Farrel's place; took a couple of barrels from Daly; don't know what his business is; know H. H. Madden; took two or three loads from him; took a load or so from James Brannagan; know Kennedy, and took one or two loads from Pat. Rogers, one load from Finley, and one from Cumberson; the liquor I took to the plumber's; I did not look for any mark; Mr. Levan told me to take the liquor; do not know who told me to go to these places; it was not Devlan or Levan; do not recognize any carmen here except myself; quit about three weeks; got one dollar a barrel; Mr. Sheffin paid me; he was a carman; we are paid generally by the load; get paid sometimes $1 and $1 50 and $2 a load for other things; think I put in stable about sixty barrels; had twenty-five barrels there at one time; Sheffin told me to take it to Cunningham's; I told him it was long enough in my stable; took it away at daylight toward the end of last month.

The Court then adjourned to 10 A. M. to-day.

Seizure of Distilleries in New-York.

Within a few days past a large number of distilleries in this City have been seized by JAMES MARSHALL, Deputy Collector under SHERIDAN SHOOK, who is acting by special authority of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. The examinations are under the direction of Internal Revenue Inspector J. C. HORTON.

The examinations thus far have led to the seizure of about twenty illicit distilleries, mostly located in the upper and lower districts.

THE HOMICIDE OF DR. MASSEY.

Two Men Arrested on Suspicion—Continuation of the Coroner's Investigation.

TERRENCE LYNCH and HUGH MCCLUSKEY, alias "Cluger," two young men well known to the uptown Police, have been arrested by Capt. WILSON and Officer MCKEOWN of the Twenty-first Precinct, on suspicion of having made the murderous assault on Dr. WM. R. MASSEY, in Thirty-third-street, on the evening of the 4th inst. MCCLUSKEY is now held in $1,500 for having committed an assault and robbery upon Mr. E. M. BANKS, at the corner of Third-avenue and Thirty-third-street, on the night of the 1st inst. Unfortunately two caps which were found in the neighborhood on the morning after the assault on Dr. MASSEY, were thrown away by the finder as worthless. It is probable that they belonged to the murderers, and if they had been retained, they might have furnished a clue to their identity.

Yesterday Coroner GAMBLE continued the investigation in the case at Bellevue Hospital. The following is an abstract of the testimony taken before the Coroner:

Susan F. Turner, of No. 55 East Thirty-first-street, testified as follows: I was not acquainted with deceased; the first I saw of him was on Tuesday evening between 5 and 6 o'clock; I was coming from Cooper's grocery; deceased was walking ahead of me and two men behind him, one a short, thick-set man, and the other taller and slimmer; the short man wore a low hat and gray sack coat; the other man had on dark clothes; they were talking together; they took hold of deceased and I thought they were going to have a scuffle; it being election night I thought they were in company; I saw the tall man strike deceased about the head; this was in Thirty-third-street, between Lexington and Third avenues; when I saw him struck I ran toward Third-avenue, and asked for assistance, but no one would go; I then crossed the street and told a woman I found there that the men had knocked deceased down, and asked her to go over with me and see if the man was dead; I went over myself and found the deceased crawling toward the railing, and the two men who had struck him had gone toward Lexington-avenue; deceased said, "Its not right," and asked for assistance; he edged himself toward the railing and leaned on the steps; I then went into the basement and asked the people if they would not come out and assist the man, who had fallen there dying; the girl came to the door and said she dare not come out; I told her to ask some of the ladies to come out; the first woman I spoke to went to Dr. Dennis' and I went to the Station-house and reported what had occurred; when I returned they had removed deceased to Dr. Dennis' office; I do not know whether I could recognize the assailants by the face, but if they were placed in the same position as when I first saw them, I think I could recognize them.

Joel W. Fuller, residing at No. 165 East Thirty-third-street, testified—I was not acquainted with deceased; at about half past five o'clock on Tuesday evening (4th inst.) I was on my way home to dinner; I met a gentleman who said: "For God's sake, gentlemen, help me to carry this man to a drug-store;" I think the treatment deceased received in the drug-store was very brutal; I stayed there until the deceased was removed to the Hospital; I have been in the City about three months, and never, to my knowledge, have I been followed; I know no more about the case.

Thomas B. Aslen, residing at No. 143 East Thirty-third-street, testified: I was not acquainted with deceased; on Tuesday evening about half past five o'clock I heard indistinct groans while sitting in my basement; about that time a woman who does washing for the family came in and told me there was a man on the stoop next door bleeding; I at once went out and saw a gentleman on the stoop indicated, bleeding profusely; there was no one else present at the time; I raised him up and took him toward the drug-store; he could not say anything but what was inaudible; he soon got too weak to walk, and was carried to the drug-store; when I first heard the groans I thought I heard the clattering of feet as though some one was running away.

Andrew Davis, residing at No. 136 East Thirty-eighth-street, testified: On the morning after election I was working in Thirty-third-street, between Lexington and Third avenues; I picked up two dark cloth caps; one of them was blue, I think; one I threw in the ash-barrel and the other on the street; I did not see anyone pick them up, but suppose some rag-picker did.

Thos. Brady, a lad 12 years of age, made a statement as follows: I reside at No. 159 East Thirty-third-street; at about half-past five o'clock on Tuesday, as I was going along Thirty-third-street, toward Lexington-avenue, I saw the deceased and two men behind him, close to him; they walked past the deceased, but I cannot tell whether they struck him or not; when they saw deceased fall they started and ran; one of the men was short and stout and the other was taller; I saw on the tall man a red scarf or red shirt collar, he had on a dark suit of cloth and either a cap or low hat; the shortest man was dressed in dark clothes and glazed cap I think; I went after the paper that I had been sent for, and when I came back I saw the gentleman carried into the drug-store; the prisoner Lynch looks like the tall man, but I would not like to be positive.

The investigation was then adjourned to Monday morning next, in order to give an opportunity to obtain further evidence.

In the meantime LYNCH and MCCLUSKEY are held to await the result of the inquest.

Board of City Canvassers—Meeting of the Committee on Protests—Decision in the Cases of Duffy and Others.

The Special Committee of the Board of City Canvassers on Protests met at 3 P. M. yesterday, Mr. WM. L. ELY in the chair. A very large number of persons were present in the lobby, as it was supposed that the case of WARD vs. ALLEN would have been decided, as well as that of Mr. MICHAEL CONNOLLY, who claims that his opponent's tickets were wrongly indorsed, and should not have been received.

The clerk first read the protest of TERENCE DUFFY, who claims that in the First, Second and Fifth Districts of the Eighth Ward more than 1,000 illegal votes were cast for the Aldermanic candidate, MICHAEL NORTON.

Mr. GEO. M. CURTIS, counsel for Mr. DUFFY, said that it was the opinion of his client that this was not the proper tribunal before which to bring his case. If, however, the Committee thought that they had any jurisdiction in the matter, his client was ready to submit evidence in support of his claim.

Mr. ELY, the Chairman, said the Committee had decided that they could not go behind the returns sent to them by the District Canvassers.

A communication was then read from Mr. EUGENE WARD, protesting against the counting of the returns from the Seventh District of the Eighth Ward for Alderman, said returns being incorrect.

Mr. FITZGIBBONS, who appeared for Mr. THEODORE ALLEN, asked that the case might be postponed until noon to-day.

Mr. VARNUM said the Poll Clerks, Police Commissioners' Clerk and others were present, and it would be a pity to waste further time.

Mr. FITZGIBBONS said if the case was postponed until to-day the whole evidence could be heard at once, and would not consume more than an hour.

The CHAIRMAN—We will hear the case at noon to-morrow.

Protests were then read from JOHN FLYNN and PATRICK GINEY against the counting of the votes for Councilmen in the Seventh District of the Eighth Ward, and from JOHN KEHOE against receiving the returns from the Fourth District, Tenth Ward.

They were all laid over until to-day.

A protest from JOHN FLYNN against receiving the returns for Councilman from the Sixth District of the Eighth Ward was read and laid over.

Mr. P. F. SMITH presented a protest against counting the vote for Cornelius H. COOP, School Commissioner, in the Tenth District of the Seventh Ward—said vote being incorrectly recorded.

Mr. FITZGIBBONS, counsel for Mr. COOP, claimed that the Committee could not go behind the returns.

Mr. SMITH claimed that a mistake had been made by the poll clerks in the tally, as he could show by producing the original tally.

This was not allowed, and one of the canvassers, Mr. DOUGHERTY, being called and sworn, deposed that he counted the votes, signed the returns and announced the vote; he knew nothing about the tally except that it was kept by the poll clerks, LYNCH and HARRISON; made the returns from the tally.

The Chairman said the returns being verified, that ended the matter.

The Committee then adjourned to noon to-day.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Mortality in the Metropolis—Decrease in the Death Rate—Dr. Harris on Scarlatina.

The total number of deaths in this City recorded for the week ending Dec. 8, was 385, being 47 less than the number reported in the previous week.

The number of deaths in our public institutions for last week was 47, as follows: St. Vincent's Hospital, 2; Emigrant Refuge, Ward's Island, 12; Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, 1; Alms House, 9; Charity Hospital, 3; Colored Home, 2; Nursery Hospital, 1; St. Luke's Hospital, 3; Mount Sinai Hospital, 1; Bellevue Hospital, 13.

DR. HARRIS' LETTER.

METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH,
BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS,
Dec. 12, 1866.

In the week ending Dec. 8, there were 385 deaths in New-York, including the County Institutions, Brooklyn, including the King's County Institutions, had 144 deaths. This mortality was equal to an annual death-rate of 22.6 in the latter city, exclusive of County Institutions, and of 25.77 in the City of New-York, exclusive of the Islands.

Zymotic diseases killed 92 persons, or 24 per cent. of those that died in New-York, and in Brooklyn 28, or 24½ per cent. of the total. The diarrhœal maladies have diminished to about one-tenth of the total zymotic causes of death.

Scarlatina, the worst pestilence of childhood, destroyed 35 lives ontright last week in these cities, but a larger number of its victims will yet be added to the deaths that will hereafter be recorded as from dropsy, congestion of the lungs, disease of the brain, &c. Scarlatina deaths are not equally distributed over the City, but have been most frequent in certain quarters of the Sixth, Twelfth, Seventeenth and Twenty-second Wards in New-York, and the Seventeenth Ward in Brooklyn. This foe killed 564 children in this City the first ten months of the present year, and in Brooklyn 85 the past six months. Against this deathly and insidious poison, that damages important organs of life and of sense, even when it does not prove fatal, the families of the City cannot too carefully guard their children.

Infantile mortality under 1 year in the week gave, in New-York, 27.78 per cent. of the total at all ages, and the 178 deaths of children under 5 years old would be 46.23 per cent. of the total mortality. In Brooklyn the rates at these periods of infancy were 23.61 and 41.66 per cent. respectively. Typhoid and typhus fevers caused 26 deaths in the two cities. Phthisis killed 92, and the inflammatory diseases of the respiratory organs killed 79 others in the two cities. Inflammatory maladies and domestic infections are now causing half of all our mortality.

E. HARRIS, Registrar, &c.

The following is the zymotic tab'e:

Wards.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Croup.	Whooping Cough.	Typhus Fever.	Typhoid Fever.	Cholera.	Cholera Infantum.	Other Diarrhœal Diseases.	Cholera Morbus.	Total From Zymotic Diseases	Other Zymotic Diseases.	By Accident, &c.	Total deaths from all causes.	Total population (in Wards) —Census of 1860.
*1,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	1	2	1	8	18,120
2,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,507
3,	—	—	—	51	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	†3	3	3,757
4,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	11	21,994
†5,	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	12,343
6,	—	1	3	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	4	7	11	20,696
7,	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	16	20	40,306
8,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	20	21	39,722
9,	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	4	31	35	44,376
10,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	11	13	29,681
11,	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	31	59,963
†12,	—	4	1	—	—	—	1	3	—	2	2	2	15	11	26	38,647
13,	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	17	18	32,228
14,	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	16	18	28,087
15,	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	16	18	27,588
16,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	9	45,183
17,	—	3	1	1	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	2	10	25	35	74,770
18,	—	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	12	16	57,484
§19	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	4	8	11	19	32,841
20,	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	5	19	24	67,554
21,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	7	49,026
22,	—	4	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	12	18	61,749
	—	26	12	6	2	5	4	1	—	13	—	15	92	293	385	814,264

*Includes deaths in Battery Hospital.
†Includes deaths in New-York Hospital.
‡Includes deaths in Randall's and Ward's Island Hospitals.
§Includes deaths in Blackwell's Island and Colored Home Hospitals.
‖Includes deaths in Bellevue Hospital.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

The following is a summary of the causes of death:

Miasmatic diseases	52	Urinary system	4
Enthetic diseases	2	Developmental, child'n.	34
Dietic diseases	2	Developmental, women.	9
Diathetic diseases	12	Developmental, age	9
Tubercular diseases	93	Developmental, nutrit'n	13
Nervous system	61	Accident, &c	13
Circulatory system	5	Manslaughter	1
Respiratory system	50	Suicide	1
Digestive system	15		
Total			385

The following is a recapitulation of sexes and nativities of persons that died in New-York and Brooklyn during the week ending Dec. 8, 1866:

NEW-YORK.

Men	87	Girls	90
Women	91		
Boys	117	Total	385

NATIVITIES.

Austria	1	Scotland	5
East Indies	1	Sweden	1
England	12	Switzerland	1
France	5	United States	230
Germany	30	Wales	1
Ireland	97	West Indies	1
Total			385

BROOKLYN.

Men	33	Girls	47
Women	28		
Boys	36	Total	144

NATIVITIES.

British America	1	United States	102
England	6	Wales	1
Germany	5	West Indies	1
Ireland	28		
Total			144

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS KEPT FOR THE METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH.

Days of the Week.	Days of the month.	Thermometer — Lowest.	Thermometer — Highest.	Daily Mean of Barometer.	Daily Mean of Temperature.	Daily Mean of Humidity	Daily av. of saturation being 100.	Rain—Inches.
Sunday	2	30	30.11	35	50			
Monday	3	34	30.10	43	73			
Tuesday	4	45	29.70	49	74			.5
Wednesday	5	40	30.10	48	53			
Thursday	6	43	30.14	50	58			.1
Friday	7	46	30.09	52	54			
Saturday	8	50	29.70	54	67			.4
Mean of Barometer for the week								29.98
Mean of Temperature for the week								47
Average of Humidity for week, Saturation being 100								.64
Total rain fall								.10

The Grand Charitable Fair.

The Fair in aid of the children of our soldiers and sailors is now in full progress at the corner of Twenty-third-street and Broadway. The public have been fully advised through the columns of the newspapers of the generous aim which the institution has in view. It may not be amiss, however, in this connection, to remind them that its grand object is to provide for the education and maintenance of the children of the soldiers and sailors who served in our army. No higher, juster or worthier claim can be made on the sympathy of the people, and it is to be hoped that they will contribute nobly toward the success of the enterprise. The fair has been opened only since Tuesday of this week, yet it is said already enough has been received to go quite a way toward the erection of a building for the use of the orphans. The ladies having the affair in hand are determined that this building shall be constructed at no late date, and we are able to state, from what passed in our own hearing, that there will be no failure in the particular referred to. If ladies or gentlemen desire to enjoy a pleasant afternoon or evening they can find no better resort to please their fancy than the rooms of the Fair. Although crowds are constantly in attendance there will always be found room for a few more. On December 22 will be opened, at Cooper Institute, a grand presentation festival in connection with the fair. The richest and costliest gifts will then be offered at a nominal sum. Already the immense number of nearly three hundred thousand tickets has been sold for this festival and the demand continues unabated. It will satisfy the public to know that the number of gifts is in proportion to the number of tickets sold. The more tickets that are sold the more gifts will be distributed, over and above the amounts specified in the advertisements. Among the officers of the enterprise are Mrs. Gen. U. S. GRANT, President; Mrs. CHARLES P. DALY, Acting President; Mrs. Gen. JOHN C. FREMONT and Mrs. ROBERT BOWERS, Vice Presidents; Mrs. JOHN S. VOORHIES, Treasurer; Mrs. Gen. WM. S. HILLYER, Corresponding Secretary, and Mrs. DAVID HOYT, Recording Secretary.

Heavy Burglary in Seventh-avenue—$3,000 Worth of Property Stolen from a Pawnbroker's Establishment.

A party of burglars, at an early hour on Monday morning, forced an entrance through the scuttle of the roof of premises No. 384 Seventh-avenue, occupied on the second, third and fourth floors by E. KOON & Co., pawnbrokers. In March last the place was entered in a similar manner by burglars. To guard against another attempt, the windows opening into the hallways on all the floors occupied by the above firm were secured by heavy iron bars, while beneath the scuttle was placed a heavy iron door, the supports being built into heavy mason work. These supports were wrenched out by the thieves, and the iron door taken from its position and placed upon the roof.

Descending to the second floor, the marauders tore from their place the iron bars that fastened the window, broke in the latter, and through the aperture shoved a small boy, who undid the fastenings of the door and admitted his companions into the apartment. The first attempt of the thieves was made upon the safe, holes being drilled around the lock. Powder was not used, as the thieves were probably afraid of alarming the inmates on the first floor by the noise of the explosion. Finding that they could make no impression upon the safe, the thieves turned their attention to the goods scattered loosely around, and from the showcases and shelves took watches, jewelry, ladies' apparel and other articles valued at $3,000, with which they made their escape. The Police were communicated with, but have as yet made no arrests, nor has any of the stolen property been recovered.

Inquest on the Bodies of the Victims of the Division-street Fire.

Coroner GOVER held an inquest on the bodies of the victims of the fire which occurred in Division-street on Monday evening last, at the Seventh Precinct Station-house, on Tuesday. From the evidence it appeared that as soon as the fire occurred a policeman placed himself at the door and prevented any person going in, so that one man at least, who could have saved some of the inmates, did not attempt to pass; that the fire began in the basement where was stored a quantity of kerosene oil belonging to MATTHIAS GEEGAN, who was a retail dealer of that article; that he had in his place tanks which leaked through into the sub-cellar, and that occasionally persons residing in the other portions of the house went into the sub-cellar after wood, having lights with them, although he (GEEGAN) knew nothing of any person having gone down that night. Dr. BEACH testified that the deceased came to their deaths from suffocation. The Coroner made some remarks to the Jury on the importance of recommending the subject to the attention of the Legislature. The Jury rendered the following verdict: That Daniel Phelan, Honora Phelan, Margaret Phelan, Helen Phelan, Thomas Phelan, Euphemia Galpin, Ida Galpin, (her daughter,) Mary Schilling and her infant child, only 17 months old, came unknown, came to their deaths by suffocation, and the cause was from an incendiary fire by a party or parties, on the night of the 10th day of December, 1866, unknown to your jurors.

The Jury added the following recommendation to their verdict:

In regard to the fire at Nos. 215 and 215½ Division-street, on the night of the 10th of December, whereby a loss of nine lives occurred, in addition to the verdict accompanying this we most respectfully submit the following: We are of opinion, from the evidence, that MATTHIAS GEEGAN, the proprietor of the store Nos. 215 and 215½ Division-street, is culpable for the careless manner in conducting on the first floor and basement the business of kerosene oil. We are also of the opinion, and recommend to the proper authorities, the passage of a law prohibiting the storage of oils, fluids and other inflammable articles, and the sale of them, in buildings occupied as dwellings. We also recommend to his honor the Mayor to offer a suitable reward for the conviction of the perpetrators of this infamous act. We also censure the lessee of the adjoining premises, No. 217, for not having a ladder to his scuttle.

JONAS N. PHILLIPS, Foreman.

Metropolitan Fire Department.

The Board of Commissioners of the Metropolitan Fire Department met yesterday. From the Chief Engineer's report it appeared that during the month of November there were 53 alarms of fire, 8 of which were false, and that the whole number of fires since Jan. 1 was 844. The Chief Engineer sent in the following communication:

NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1866.

GENTLEMEN: In the act to amend and reduce to one act the several acts relating to buildings and the keeping and storage of combustible materials in the City of New-York, chapter 873, Laws of 1866, Sec. 51 permits kerosene oil to be kept on sale when stored above the cellar or basement of any store or building, in barrels of not over 45 gallons each, or metalic vessels or tanks for convenience of retailing, in quantity not to exceed in the whole the contents of ten barrels, and when stored in a building any part of which shall be occupied as a dwelling, the quantity so stored must not exceed three barrels; and section 55 permits of alcohol, pure spirits, camphene and burning fluid, five barrels in the whole.

Respectfully calling it your attention to the above, more particularly in view of the disastrous loss of life arising from suffocation, by which nine persons perished at the fire at No. 215 Division-street last night at the early hour of 11 o'clock, and although the amount of kerosene or other burning fluid stored on the premises was not in excess of the law's permission, it was enough, in my opinion, to warrant your seeking such amendment to the law as will limit the amount to be stored in the whole the quantity of one barrel when stored in a building, any part of which is or may be occupied as a dwelling. On this occasion the damage by fire was trifling; but the insidious smoke and gas of the kerosene from the lower floor quickly reaching the upper stories, was the means of causing a destruction more serious than lies within the power of man to replace, and had the quantity of oil been not more than one barrel, many, if not all the lives sacrificed, might have been saved.

ELISHA KINGSLAND,
Chief Engineer.

Sixteen fires, for which no alarm was given, were discovered and extinguished by individual companies during the past month.

The report of the Committee on Apparatus and Hose recommended the purchase of six second-class steam fire-engines. The recommendation was adopted.

The Steamships Arago and Fulton to be Sold.

Yesterday the directors of the New-York and Havre Steamship Company met and decided to sell by auction, at noon of the 20th inst., at the Merchants' Exchange, their two steamships *Arago* and *Fulton*, of the American line between this port and Havre. The reason for this step is represented to be the want of sufficient patronage on the part of the traveling public. The Company was organized in 1855, and these two splendid steamers were built for it. The time they made averaged twelve days from port to port, and until the recent war they were the favorite vessels with American travelers. During the long interval, when American ships were obliged to lie up to avoid difficulty with rebel pirates, English, French, and German companies took advantage of their rights as neutrals, and placed on the ocean new steamships, which, by reason of later improvements, have made faster time, the result being that our fast-going people resorted to the vessels of new lines, in order to save a day, or part of a day, in the time occupied in ocean travel. There is a probability, we understand, that the line may be continued under a new management, and with a determination to run these two magnificent vessels on their merits as compared in all respects with the time, the comfort, and the general care and attention offered by any other line.

The Difficulty With the Tax Collector in Montclair, N. J.

It seems that there are two sides to the story regarding the alleged "excitement" about the action of Mr. C. B. MORRIS, the Collector of Taxes for the township of Bloomfield, a paragraph about which appeared in the TIMES a few days since. Acting under the direction of the Town Committee, the Collector seized the baggage of a resident of the town who was about leaving without paying his taxes, and the excitement over the matter was confined to the delinquent and his friends. On Dec. 10 the Town Committee held a session and passed the following resolution relative to the matter:

Whereas, A persistent and systematic effort is being made to injure the character and efficiency of our Township Collector; therefore,

Resolved, That CHARLES B. MORRIS, Collector, enjoys our entire confidence and approbation, as well as that of all well disposed and law-abiding citizens; that he has only done his duty as a township officer; that his course has been sanctioned by us; and in the matter of the seizure of goods, especially directed, and that all delinquents, to avoid the consequence of the law, should ignore evil counsellors and pay their tax without further delay or trouble.

ALBERT MATHEWS, DAVID OAKES, WARREN S. BALDWIN, JARED E. HARRISON, CHARLES P. BALDWIN.
Attest: C. I. SANDFORD, Town Clerk.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Before Justice Dowling.

JUVENILE THIEVES.

DANIEL SMITH, ROBERT GRAY and JOHN SWITZER, youths about 17 years of age each, were yesterday arraigned at Court, having been caught in the act of breaking open a show-case in front of the jewelry establishment of HENRY MAY, No. 20 Johnstreet, and stealing therefrom a gold watch, a silver watch and several other articles, valued in all at $107. The young marauders were arrested by Officers WOOLLEY and MACOMB, of the Broadway squad, who found the stolen goods in their possession. Notwithstanding they pleaded innocence, but the Magistrate committed them to prison in default of $1,000 bail each.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Dodge.

A LARGE HAUL.

Mr. FRANCIS P. DOYLE is a tinsmith who keeps a shop at No. 144 Grand-street. Among other workmen lately employed by him was a young man named HENRY LIMERICK, who has always appeared to be a straightforward, industrious and honest person, until yesterday, when he sold his fair reputation and good character for a mere consideration

and continued to act without intermission until he was removed from office in February, 1853. The default assigned as a breach of the peace was admitted to have occurred under his second appointment; and the principal question under this writ of error is whether the bond declared on secures the faithful performance of the duties of the office under the first or under the second appointment."

In that case, this Court held that the bond spoke from the time when it reached the Postmaster-General and was accepted by him, and that it covered the second appointment. The judgment of the Circuit was reversed, and a *venire facias de novo* awarded. On the next trial a verdict was rendered for the plaintiff, which was set aside by the Court; and on the third trial a verdict was rendered for the defendant. This was done under the direction of the Circuit Court, that if the bond given in evidence was not approved until the 15th day of July, 1850, then, under the state of the pleadings, and the issue joined in the case, the defendant was entitled to a verdict. The ruling of the Circuit Court on this point is the principal assignment of error. A few exceptions to the admission of the record evidence also appear upon the record.

The Government contends that there was error in this charge of the Court, in that the charge was in effect that there was a variance between the proof and the allegations of the plaintiffs, and that the allegations of time in the declaration were material, and must be proved as laid.

The allegation of the making of the bond is this: "For that whereas heretofore, to wit, on the first day of July, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and fifty, at Mobile, to wit, in the State aforesaid, and within the jurisdiction of this Court, the said George N. Stewart, by his certain writing obligatory, sealed with his seal," &c. The assignments of the breaches are laid in these words: "That while the said Oliver S. Beers was Deputy Postmaster, as aforesaid, under said writing obligatory, and after the making and delivery thereof, to wit, on the tenth day of July aforesaid, and divers other days before the commencement of this suit," &c.

The bond given in evidence sustained the declaration. The time of making the bond is laid under a *videlicet*. It was not necessary, therefore, to prove it as averred. In the plaintiff's replication to the third plea the time of the making and delivery of the bond are laid under a *videlicit*.

The evidence of the agreement of the sureties to the transfer of the former indebtedness to the new account should have been received. The bond covered a liability for any public money collected by the postmaster, "or otherwise at any time placed in his possession and custody." The argument showed that the money which had been previously received by the Postmaster was left in his hands under this new arrangement. It was a new placing of it in his possession and custody. It was done with the consent of the sureties, and they are estopped from contesting the validity of the transfer.

The appellees urge that there was a fatal variance between the plaintiff's allegations and proofs, (as stated above,) and that the evidence that the bond was intended for the second office has no effect. Its force and effect depends on what contract the parties actually did bind themselves by the writing to perform, not what they intended to do; this was settled at the former trial. If the bond was accepted on the 15th of July as a bond for the second term, it took effect then. There was no admission of the defendant by his plea that could avail the plaintiff to establish his proposition.

Argument on behalf of the Government submitted by the Attorney-General, and by George N. Stewart on behalf of the appellees.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT—DEC. 11.

On motion of the Attorney-General, Henry Smyth, Esq., of Ohio, was admitted an Attorney, &c., of this Court.

No. 44—Richard Christmas, plaintiff in error vs. John W. Russell.—Argument continued by Mr. Ashton for the defendant in error, and concluded by Mr. Carlisle for plaintiff in error.

No. 46—James Brown, appellant, vs. E. P. Boss.—Argued by Mr. Carlisle for plaintiff in error, and by Reverdy Johnson, opposed.

No. 47—James Brown, appellant, vs. Wm. H. Johnson.—Cause submitted on the record and printed argument by Mr. Carlisle for appellant.

No. 49—Wm. W. Bell, plaintiff in error, vs. The Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company.—Cause submitted on the record and printed argument by Mr. Peck for defendant in error.

No. 50—Samuel Jack, Plaintiff in Error, vs. The City of New-Orleans.—Cause submitted on the record and printed argument by Mr. Johnson for defendant in error.

Nos. 51 and 52.—Thomas J. Davidson, Plaintiff in Error, vs. W. L. Lanier.—Motion to dismiss these causes was submitted on the record and printed argument by Mr. Brent in support of the motion.

UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS—DEC. 11.

Adjourned to Monday, 17th inst.

The Burning-Fluid Cases—Application to Bond—Exceptions to Claim.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict.

The United States vs. *28 Fermenting Tubs, &c.*—This action is brought to secure the condemnation of a large amount of personal property in use at the time of seizure in a distillery called the "Franklin-avenue Burning-Fluid Distillery."

A claim to the property has been filed by one Lewis Rau, who swears in his claim that he is the owner of the property seized, and was the true *bona fide* owner of it, and was in possession of it at the time of attachment. The default of all others has been entered. To the claim of Rau the District-Attorney has filed an exception, denying the averments of the claim. The claimant now moves for the appointment of appraisers to ascertain the value of the property for the purpose of obtaining its discharge, on filing stipulation for value. Which motion is opposed by the District-Attorney.

BENEDICT, J.—The question as to the power of the Court to discharge on bail property seized for a violation of the Internal Revenue Law, was decided by this Court in the case of The United States *vs.* 300 Barrels of Whisky, Mr. Justice Nelson concurring with the District Judge in the opinion that such power exists.

In view of the large expenses likely to be incurred in the custody of property in litigation, the risk of deterioration, loss by fire and theft, it is believed that the practice of substituting a stipulation in place of the property will in most cases diminish rather than increase the risk to the Government of losing the duty and penalty claimed. In all ordinary cases, therefore, the application to bond will be granted.

But the exercise of this power is discretionary with the Court, and it will not be resorted to when there is ground for supposing that the application is not made for the real party and for the purpose of embarrassing or delaying the Government in the proceedings.

In the prosecution the allegation of the Government is that it has been defrauded by the distillery in question to the extent of some $7,000 per day for a considerable period. That the person who has sworn to the claim is not the real party in interest but is put forward as a cover for the real owners of the property, and on this motion it appeared that several different persons have claimed to be the proprietors of the distillery in question; that a few days before the seizure of the property the title to a portion of it, to-wit, 4,000 bushels of corn was transferred by a written bill of sale made in the name of the "Franklin-avenue Burning-fluid Distillery," to one G. P. Glass, which was signed "received payment, E. W. Angus per L. Rau."

Under such a state of facts and in view of the nature of the charge made against this property, and that an appraisement will involve a large expense, which, in the event of a decree in favor of the exception, may fall upon the Government, I feel bound to decline to direct at present any steps to be taken toward bonding the property, and until the posture of the claimant is changed by a determination of that question or otherwise, any application for the release of the property should be denied.

The preliminary question raised by the exceptions to the claim may be heard before the Court in a summary manner on any day, either upon testimony taken in open court, or upon depositions taken before a Commissioner and submitted to the Court.

I am the more ready to make this disposition of the motion before me because of the ease with which a *bona fide* owner of property can show his interest, and because I am well aware that in certain classes of cases, such as those connected with the slave trade, and doubtless those involving a charge of illicit distilling, resort is sometimes had to the use of fictitious claimants to embarrass the Government in its attempt to show the real facts of the case.

The Wine Cases—Postponement.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict.

The United States vs. *3,109 Cases S. M. & Co. Champagne Wine.*—This case being called on the calendar, a motion was made by the District-Attorney, on behalf of the Government, for a postponement of the case till March, an affidavit showing that important witnesses for the Government had gone to San Francisco to attend the trial of a similar case before the United States Court in that district, which was to be held in January.

Messrs. Webster and Craig, who appeared for the claimants, opposed the motion, urging that they had been put to great expense in getting ready to try the case, and that it had been agreed between them and Mr. Lowry, who also appeared for the Government, that the case should be tried at the present term; and that, as they had noticed the case for trial at this term, and were entitled to have it tried without any more delay, which would be bery prejudicial to their interests.

The Judge on this (Wednesday) morning announced his decision. He said, I have read over the affidavits offered upon this motion, and although I desire to encourage, to the fullest extent, any efforts on the part of counsel to bring causes to trial, I am inclined to think, under the circumstances of the case, it must go over. The agreement which is claimed to have been made with counsel other than the District Attorney, I do not consider. In revenue cases parties must rely upon the District Attorney and not upon any one else. He represents the Government, and the Court will hold him responsible.

The burden of the case upon the claimants, by reason of their bonds, is onerous, I agree. But the litigation is heavy; the case will most probably go to the Supreme Court at Washington, and I don't think they would be relieved from the burden if they were to have a trial now.

The case is one of a class of cases commenced at the same time in several different Districts. Though the convenience of the Government is not to be considered more than that of the claimants, I think the matter must be considered somewhat as if it was one of a class of cases in the same court. When all the witnesses have been sent to San Francisco to attend the trial of one of them there, that must be held to be a legal excuse for putting off the cases here. If there were any lack of good faith in the matter I might rule otherwise; but, under the circumstances, I think the Government has made out a case for a postponement.

The case was therefore ordered to be postponed, on the District-Attorney stipulating to try in March next.

The Suit Against the Seventh-avenue Railroad Company—A Verdict of $7,500 for the Plaintiff—Three Jurors on the Panel not Sworn—Is the Verdict a Valid One?

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.—DEC. 12.

Before Justice Mason and a Jury.

Caroline Rexford vs. *The Seventh-avenue Railroad Company.*—This case, already fully reported in our columns, was determined yesterday by the Jury rendering a verdict for the plaintiff for $7,500. The jurors retired to consult upon the case at about 3 P. M., on Tuesday, and were kept together until the opening of the Court at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. When asked by the clerk if they had agreed upon a verdict, the foreman stated that they were no nearer to a unanimous conclusion than they were at 7 o'clock the previous evening. One or two of the jurors refused to coincide with the others.

The Judge said they ought to agree upon a verdict. The trial had occupied three or four days. They had the advantage of all the evidence that could ever be adduced; a large number of medical gentlemen, of the highest respectability and standing in the profession had been examined. They had all the light that could ever be thrown upon it. No juror, on the mere question of the amount of damages in such an action, should set up his opinion against all the others on the panel. He should send them out again, at the same time he wanted to impress upon their minds the necessity of their agreeing. It was a matter of the highest importance to both parties. The Jury thereupon retired and soon after returned into Court with the verdict named above.

It appears, from a statement made by the foreman, that at some period during their deliberations it was ascertained that there were three jurors who had not been sworn to "well and truly try, and a verdict render according to the evidence."

Counsel for defendants contended that, under such circumstances, the verdict ought not to be received; that it would be invalid, and would be set aside. The whole twelve should have been sworn, and unless they had been, any verdict rendered by them was not in law a verdict.

The Judge said he would receive the verdict. It was too late even to make the objection available. Defendants should have objected before the commencement, or at all events before the case had been finally submitted to the Jury to pass upon.

Counsel for defendants said they had no knowledge, until that moment, of the fact that there were three unsworn jurors in the box. They had presumed that everything had been done regularly and according to law. They made the objection at the earliest time possible to make it.

For plaintiff Messrs. Piper and Foster; for defendants Messrs. Scribner and Robinson.

A Large Verdict—Defence, Usury, &c.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I—DEC. 12.

Before Justice Barnard and a Jury.

Moses Chamberlain vs. *Wm. D. Salisbury, John Dempsey and another.*—This was an action upon four promissory notes given by defendants to plaintiff, amounting to the sum of $10,553 63. The defendants set up usury in the inception of the notes; also that the plaintiff agreed to renew the notes when due, which he afterward refused to do, and claimed that the indorser, Dempsey, was for that reason discharged; and further claimed that Dempsey had not received notice of protest. The Jury returned a verdict for plaintiff for the sum of $14,698 57, whereupon the Court, on motion of plaintiff's attorney, granted an extra allowance of $734 92, being five per cent. on the amount recovered.

B. C. Thayer for plaintiff; Andrews, Colby & Thompson for defendants.

Suit for Damages Against a Broker for Selling Stocks Contrary to Instructions.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II—DEC. 12.

Before Judge Monell and a Jury.

John W. Taylor vs. *Morris Ketchum et al.*—This action is brought to recover $50,000 damages for alleged sale of gold and Government stocks by the defendants contrary to instructions of the plaintiff. Plaintiff is a resident of St. Louis, and during the year 1864 speculated largely in gold and Government stocks through the defendants, who are brokers in this City. He alleges that between the months of April and November, 1864, defendants agreed to "carry" a certain amount of stocks for him indefinitely at a given margin, and that in violation of this agreement they sold the stock to the great detriment and loss of plaintiff.

In defence it is claimed that the margin deposited with defendants by plaintiff became exhausted, and that a demand for further margin was made and refused before the stock was sold. They deny the alleged agreement to "carry" stock for the plaintiff indefinitely at a certain margin, but as this agreement is claimed by plaintiff to have been made by Edward B. Ketchum, formerly of the firm of "Morris Ketchum & Sons," they are unable to avail themselves of his testimony to contradict it on account of his conviction and imprisonment for felony.

Case still on.

Ex-Judge Pierrepont for plaintiff; Phelps & Fuller and F. N. Banks for defendants.

Court of Common Pleas—Dec. 12.

In Part I. of this Court, before Judge DALY, the case of Jackson S. Schultz et al. *vs.* Edson Bradley, noticed yesterday, is still on trial.

In Part II., before Judge BRADY, the calendar was called, and no case being ready for trial, the Court adjourned for the Term.

The General Term of this Court will commence on Monday next before Judges DALY, BRADY and CARDOZO.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

Before Judge Barnard.

A MANSLAUGHTER CASE.

Dennis Sullivan, indicted for manslaughter in the first degree, was brought up for trial. He was charged with causing the death of Michael Quinn by stabbing him with a large knife on the 1st of July last.

Barnard Connolly testified as follows: I am an officer of the Sixth Police Precinct; arrested the prisoner between 4 and 5 o'clock on the morning of July 1; my attention was attracted by a crowd at the corner of Park and Pearl streets; went down to the place; when I got there deceased said he was stabbed, and pointed to the prisoner, Sullivan, and said "he did it;" saw Sullivan have a knife in his hand, and pursued him about a quarter of a block when I arrested him; he fell, and as he did so dropped the knife through a railing; there were fresh blood-marks on the knife; (knife shown;) that is the knife; the prisoner could not hear what deceased said to me; deceased came right up to me; I noticed no wounds bout him; another officer took deceased to the hospital, and I took the prisoner to the Station-house.

William Cribbins testified: I knew Quinn, and am acquainted with Sullivan; was with Quinn when he was stabbed; I went in company with my cousin toward the City Hall Park; as we were going I saw the muss on the corner of Park and Pearl streets; one man had another down; Quinn took the uppermost man off; the man started to run and Quinn ran after him; Sullivan followed and stabbed him; Sullivan struck him first.

Cross-examined—We had been up all the night before, walking round with Michael Mahon and John Hobbs; we met Quinn at daybreak in Worth-street; I was sober; had drank nothing stronger than a glass of beer; for the most part of the night we were in the theatre; when we came out we came to Gillan's, in Centre-street; did not drink anything there; spent the time in telling stories; left them and went toward the Park; saw a man and woman fighting; a man named Mickey Agnew went over and kicked the man down; I did not kick anybody; did not see Sullivan on the corner of Park-street when I first got there; saw Sulivan strike Quinn; did not see the knife.

Two other witnesses were examined. The Jury rendered a verdict of manslaughter in the fourth degree, and the prisoner was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year.

William Wall, indicted for burglary in the third degree, pleaded guilty of an attempt. Judgment was suspended and the prisoner discharged.

The following is the

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

The People *vs.* August Friebel—manslaughter.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—DEC. 12.

By Justice Ingraham.

William Kelly *vs.* William Hutchinson; motion granted. Samuel S. Fitch *vs.* Stephen C. Andrews, et al.; motion granted. Adrian Iselin *vs.* Israel Elias et al.; motion granted. The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company *vs.* Alfred Fountaine et al.; report of referee confirmed and order granted. Adelaide Spitzer *vs.* Myer Levy et al.; motion denied, costs abide the event. Louis Spitzer *vs.* Myer Levy et al.; same decision. Jacob Wolff *vs.* William Mulvany; motion granted. John G. Gottsberger *vs.* William S. Corwin et al.; motion granted for first Friday of January.

By Justice Sutherland.

George M. Weed et al. *vs.* Richard Wetzel, &c.; order settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM—DEC. 12.

By Robertson, C. J., and Garvin and Jones, J. J.

William H. Newell *vs.* Ezra Wheeler, et al.; judgment reversed and judgment absolute ordered for defendants with costs. (Opinion by ROBERTSON, C. J.)

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 12.

By Judge Cardozo.

Doherty *vs.* Cuff; motion denied. Calm *vs.* Walter; motion granted conditionally. In the matter of Chas. B. Lempke; prayer granted. Nourry *vs.* Lord; see decision. Morrell et al. *vs.* Cordes; application denied without costs and without prejudice.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Recorder Hackett.

The following-named gentlemen were impanneled as Grand Jurors for the term, yesterday:

Joseph M. Cooper, Foreman.

Jonas S. Farrington,	James L. Todd,
Warren H. Day,	Samuel Thompson,
Joseph W. Griffith,	Charles C. Goodhue,
Levi Chapman,	Wm. L. Lockwood,
Peter F. Randolph,	Herman Fersenheim,
Nathaniel W. Chater,	John R. Thomson,
Giles White,	Theodorus B. Woolsey,
Walter Seeley,	Samuel Raynor,
Frank S. Allen,	John H. Hall.

The Recorder then charged the Grand Jury at length. He said:

This metropolis, for which you hold inquest touching its good or bad order of things, could not increase in wealth or power without at the same time increasing somewhat the labors of magistrates or jurors.

THE GENIUS OF CRIME.

Crime would seem to catch the spirit of the age, and because scientific luxuries beget newer vices, these beget newer crimes. Each calendar of every successive term displays fresh ingenuity in the commission of offences. As art, trade and commerce increases, so crime assumes new shapes. It is a misfortune that our criminal statute book has not kept pace with the march of ingenious crimes; the world of art, trade and commerce is by no means that world in which the criminal portion of the Revised Statutes was enacted. Our law-makers have not adapted our statute to the requirement of the present time; and now that a new Legislature is about to assemble, it is hoped that the reformation of the criminal codes, which has so long been needed, will be consummated. For several sessions laws reasonably sufficient to meet the wants of the age, in the respects alluded to, have been asking for a hearing from our legislators. I am often disheartened, as a magistrate, in being compelled to listen to recitals of ingenious wrongs, for which there are no adequate remedies. should it become your province to notice such at the present term, we should all be pleased to have you make a proper presentation thereof to the legislative authority.

A WORD TO CARELESS BANKERS AND BROKERS.

The per centage of old crimes has not increased. This is due very much to the vigilance and discipline of the Police of this district. Crime in commercial circles has, however, intensified. I am sorry to be obliged to say that if merchants, traders and bankers would exercise parallel vigilance in the care of their property and in watchfulness over subordinates, this last would be modified. Scarcely a day passes without the newspapers giving us assurance of this fact. Some of the investigations of this calendar will give you ample evidence upon this point.

HOMICIDES.

I am pleased to congratulate the community that among the homicides scarcely any approach the definition of malicious murder. These, and the assaults with weapons, belong mainly to sudden affrays or chance medleys. Even these have diminished in number by comparison with previous years—increase of population being considered. This is due, perhaps, to a wise law enacted last Winter, restricting the possession and use of certain concealed weapons. We have just passed through two quite exciting elections, but the quarrels formerly incident to them have been reasonably checked. It is sometimes made a matter of surprise that punishments are imposed that seem inadequate to the security of human life. If our statute-book could copy that of Pennsylvania, making all homicides which are not murder in the first degree fall within the grade of murder in the second degree, with punishment graduated from slight imprisonment to confinement for life, adapted to the circumstances—there would be less technicality than now attaches to our two degrees of murder, and numberless subdivisions of manslaughter.

UNSAFE PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

I have been requested by persons supposed to be well acquainted with such affairs, to call your attention to the haste and recklessness with which buildings appear of late to be erected in this City. A dangerous public building is of all things to be deplored. So also is a private building intended for the householding of many families. Recent accidents would seem to impress upon our attention the request preferred. Families have been suffocated in tenement-houses, and others have been burned because of the inaptness in building. It might be just to public safety that you should examine, if you have time, into the security of the new opera house now constructing. The old walls that were subjected to intense heat, have been again used. Should they not prove sufficiently strong to sustain the immense pressure to which that building will ultimately be subjected, a fearful catastrophe might result.

FRAUDULENT VOTERS.

There have been election misdemeanors committed of late. Most of them are intelligently disposed of at the Special Sessions. Some, however, by choice of offenders are to be submitted to you. Scrutinize them carefully. On the one hand, the purity of the elective franchise is sacred. On the other, the mere hope of reward by informers may lead to unjust and interested complaints.

The Grand Jury retired for deliberation and the business of the Court proceeded.

ALMOST A LARGE ROBBERY.

Louis Barrett pleaded guilty of an attempt at burglary in the third degree, having on the night of the 29th of October been caught forcing the door of the clothing-store of Aaron Jacobs, No. 88 Franklin-street, in which was a quantity of clothing of the value of $30,000. At the time the Police Officer caught the prisoner he had a "jimmy" inserted in the side of the door. He was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months.

ALMOST A CASE.

John Foster, indicted for an attempt at grand larceny, was tried and convicted. On the evening of the 9th of October, between 7 and 8 o'clock, John and another man went into the fancy-store of Margaret Montgomery, No. 53 Catharine-street, and John was in the act of raising the top of the case to steal articles of the value of $40, when he was caught. The other man ran away. John was sent to the Penitentiary for three months.

USING A SHEATH KNIFE.

Richard Moore pleaded guilty of an assault with a dangerous weapon with intent to do bodily harm. He, on the 20th of October, at No. 1½ Allen-street, took it into his head to dig a hole in the right side of James Sullivan with his sheath knife, and executed his idea. Sentence was suspended, and he was discharged.

TRIED AND ACQUITTED.

John Perkins, indicted for obtaining goods under false pretences, was tried and acquitted.

Joakim Herman, indicted for grand larceny of money, was tried and acquitted.

Mr. Gunning S. Bedford, Jr., Assistant District-Attorney, appeared for the people.

The following is the

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

The People *vs.* Andrew Williams, F. Jerrold, J. Sullivan, and John Scott—Burglary and grand larceny.

The People *vs.* William Gantez and Thos. Sullivan—Burglary, third degree.

The People *vs.* Thos. Biglin and James Biglin—Grand larceny.

The People *vs.* Aaron Jennings—Felonious assault and battery.

The People *vs.* Christian Enkel—Grand larceny.

The People *vs.* Jas. Cullen, P. Loonie and D. Loonie—Felonious assault and battery.

The People *vs.* Martha M'Carron and C. M'Carron—Grand larceny.

The People *vs.* John Vogel—Felonious assault and battery.

The People *vs.* Joseph Tiernan—Burglary, third degree.

The People *vs.* John Ferelmeyer—Fraud.

The People *vs.* Terrence Keevan—Grand larceny.

The People *vs.* Michael J. Whelan, Peter Hart and Michael M'Coy—Robbery, first degree.

A Jealous Wife—Disorderly Houses and an Intemperate Wife.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justices Dowling and Kelly.

In consequence of the repairs being made to the Special Sessions Court-room, and no Court having been held for nearly a week, the Tombs became crowded with prisoners, and in order to dispose of them it became necessary to hold four sessions of the Court this week, instead of three as usual. Yesterday was devoted to hearing cases where the accused had been admitted to bail. There were thirty of these upon the calendar, as follows: Assault and battery, 22; misdemeanor, 1; disorderly house, 2; violation of corporation ordinances, 1; violation of health ordinances, 1; petit larceny, 3.

A JEALOUS WIFE.

Mary Hamilton, a middle-aged Hibernian woman, was charged with an assault upon Rose Eytinge. When called upon to plead "guilty or not guilty," she said, "Your Honor, I found the woman walkin' with my husband, so I just pulled the hood off her head; no fault of mine, sure, yer Honor, if some of her hair kum wid it; what business had she running off wid my husband? Sure its little enough he gives his own lawful wife and children widout goin after other women—and please yer Honor, it was but a small lock of her hair that stuck to the hood anyway." As no complainant appeared to prosecute the case, Mary was directed to go home, and in the future to abstain from scalping people in the public highway.

UNLICENSED.

Mr. H. Brinkerman was arraigned on complaint of Officer Isaac W. Smith, for keeping a sailors' boarding-house without having procured the necessary license from his Honor the Mayor. The prisoner plead guilty, but said that he did not keep a regular boarding-house, simply accommodating some friends of his who were sailors. He admitted, however, that he occasionally gave lodgings to strangers. The Court, in view of his pleading guilty, was inclined to be lenient, so fined him $100 (which, be it whispered, is all that could be done).

A RIOTOUS QUARTETTE.

Mr. Francis Curey, a bar-keeper in a lager beer saloon, preferred a complaint of assault and battery committed upon him by James Hay, Edward Driscoll, Thomas Lynch and Dennis O'Conner. According to the evidence it would appear that on Sunday morning last two of the defendants went into the saloon where the complainant is employed and asked for something to drink. The bar-keeper refused to supply them, in consequence, he said, of the Excise Law. Thereupon they asked for a place to wash themselves, which was shown them. While engaged in removing from their persons the traces of the previous night's debauch, the other defendants came in and commenced a quarrel with the first two. Words led to blows, blows to black eyes and bloody noses. When the bar-keeper interfered he was assaulted by all four, and retired from the conflict with two blue eyes and one black one and minus a front tooth and portion of his starboard ear. The four rowdies then commenced a general raid upon the furniture of the establishment, breaking the chairs, doors and windows. There seemed to have been something in the conduct of the complainant which tended to aggravate the defendants, so the latter were released on payment of a fine of $10 each, and each giving bail in the sum of $300 to keep the peace for one year.

"BARNEY LAVE THE GIRLS ALONE."

Barney Kiernan has a passion for harboring girls whose characters are so bad that there is no question in regard to them. He was arraigned yesterday for keeping a disorderly house in Broome-street, the resort of thieves, prostitutes and drunkards, who spent the nights in producing noise and confusion to the discredit of the neighborhood.

Justice Dowling—Barney, why can't you leave the girls alone, and behave yourself? I've known you for a good many years, and you have always kept a low, dirty, disreputable house in the Eighth Ward. You never earned an honest dollar in your life. You make your living off the poor unfortunate girls and the drunken men they bring to your place. You're smart enough and intelligent enough to earn an honest living, but you are too mean to attempt it. The Court finds you guilty of this offence, and sentences you to the Penitentiary for three months.

ENDANGERING LIFE.

Charles McManus was arrested by Officer Messiner for discharging a blast in Twenty-second-street without having it properly covered and secured, as is required by the corporation ordinances. McManus admitted the offence, but said: "Sure yer honor, I'd sent for the covering, and I couldn't lose my day's work because it didn't come. So I just set off one blast without it. I knew it broke some windows near, and threw the rocks about lively, but nobody was kilt. I've always covered the blasts ever since I was arrested before."

Justice Kelly—You seem to have been very careless and very reckless. The Court finds you guilty and fines you $25.

McManus—Troth, that's not much, I can pay that widout feeling it.

JUSTIFIABLE ASSAULT.

Richard Scully was charged with an assault upon John Eaton. The complainant testified that the defendant came into the grocery where he was a bar-keeper, and without provocation threw a tumbler at him, cutting him in the eye. The defendant proved that while he was a strict temperance man he unfortunately has a wife who occasionally gets intoxicated. She was in the habit of going to this grocery and drinking liquor, and the defendant forbade the complainant selling her any more. A few days since his wife came home drunk, and he, on finding out that she had obtained liquor of the complainant, went to his place, and in his rage seized a tumbler and dashed it in his face. The Court reprimanded the prisoner for taking the law into his own hands, found him guilty of the assault, but, in consequence of the provocation, suspended sentence, and released the prisoner.

TOO MUCH COFFEE.

Bridget Costello is employed at the Fifth Ward Hotel to do the carving, and Catharine O'Reilly is a waiter in the saloon. A stranger stopped there for his dinner on Thanksgiving day, and Catharine waited upon him. In serving him Bridget gave him a piece of beef too old for mastication, and the stranger sent it back. Catharine wanted to carve the next plate herself, and Bridget would allow no intrusion in her department, so refused to give Catharine the carving-knife and fork. Thereupon Kate made a few remarks in reference to the parents of Bridget, which induced that belligerent young damsel to throw into Kate's face a cup of hot coffee. This was more than Kate wanted even for her Thanksgiving dinner, so she had Bridget arrested. The Court fined the prisoner $5, which was paid by the proprietor of the hotel.

AN OLD OFFENDER.

Robert Miller, a young man about 18 years of age, was charged with having stolen a harness from Charles Link. It was shown that he entered the complainant's stable in the day time, stole the harness, and sold it for $10 to another man.

Justice Kelly—Now, Robert, tell me honestly how many times have you been before me on similar complaints?

Robert—I believe I've been up here three times before.

Justice Kelly—It's more than that, Robert; I've let you go two or three times for the sake of your friends: I've sent you to the Juvenile Asylum once, and to the House of Refuge once, and now you are up again.

Robert—You are mistaken, Judge. It's my brother you've sent up—he looks just like me.

Justice Kelly—I know your brother is a bad boy, so are all of you boys, but you are the one I mean. It does no good to be lenient with you—you won't be honest on any terms. You have made up your mind to be a thief, and there's no use trying to cure you. You have got some friends who are respectable, nice people, and for their sakes I've dealt lightly with you heretofore, but this time I shall give you the full extent of the law. The Court sentences you to six months in the Penitentiary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Henry Utoff, assault and battery, fined $20. John O'Neil, petit larceny, Penitentiary 2 months. Antonio Dexler, assault and battery, $10. Ferdinand Rosenberg, assault and battery, $30. Henry Utoff, assault and battery, $20. Frank Morris, assault and battery, $10.

KINGS COUNTY SQUABBLES.

Views of the Grand Jury Thereon.

Between the Postmaster of Brooklyn, Mr TOM KINSELA and the District Attorney of the County, Mr. SAMUEL D. MORRIS, there exists an unpleasant feeling, a—not to put too fine a point on it—quarrel. In the *Eagle*, of which KINSELA is editor, Mr. MORRIS was charged with such misconduct that the Grand Jury deemed it worthy of official scrutiny. The charge was thoroughly investigated and its originator examined, without the slightest development that could in any way detract from the high personal and official reputation of the District Attorney, the result being the following card to the Court:

To the Court of Oyer and Terminer:

Since entering upon their duties, the Grand Jury have examined a large number of cases, altogether amounting to about 150 charges, of almost every description of crime.

They have endeavored to investigate fully and impartially the several matters to which their attention was particularly directed by the Court.

They have noticed with regret that while engaged in the examination of one of the subjects given them by the Court, several articles appeared in one of the newspapers published in this county containing reflections upon us as a body of an injurious tendency, and a charge of a serious nature against the District-Attorney as a public officer.

The Grand Jury considered it incumbent upon them to examine into the charges alluded to, thus publicly made against the District-Attorney, and for this purpose brought before them the editor of the newspaper in question. Notwithstanding the publication, he had no knowledge whatever upon which such a charge could be based.

The Grand Jury, considering this matter with reference to themselves, as an unwarrantable interference with their sworn duties, feel called upon to denounce the appearance in any newspaper of any article that may tend to weaken the respect and confidence due to all officers connected with the administration of justice in this community. And although having reason to feel aggrieved that they should be improperly interfered with in the discharge of their duties, and are willing as individuals to let all impuatations upon their integrity pass unnoticed, yet they deem it their duty to call the attention of the Court to the fact of what they are compelled to regard as an unjustifiable and mischievous publication, the tendency if not the intention of which was to bring the administration of justice into contempt, and odium upon persons engaged in the discharge of their obligations as good citizens and sworn officers of the Court, to the protection of which they humbly consider themselves entitled.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

BROOKLYN, Dec. 10, 1866.

WILLIAM HUNT, Foreman.

JAMES S. LEEDS, Clerk.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—DEC. 12, 1866.

$2,000	U. S. 6s, '81....C.	112⅛	500	N. Y. Central	112⅛
5,000	U. S. 6s '81,....R.	108⅜	400	do	112¼
20,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65 New Issue	108⅛	100	do	112⅛
100000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s. C. '65	106⅝	400	do	112
15,000	do	106	100	do	111¾
15,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s. First Ser.	105¼	300	do	111½
3,000	do.....3d Ser.	105¼	1000	do	111⅝
4,000	do.....3d Ser.	105⅜	300	do	111¼
500	do......Small	105	300	do	111
7,000	Tenn. St. 6s, x c.	70	200	Erie Railroad....s5	72⅛
20,000	Tenn. 6s, ...N	70	800	do	72½
3,000	Virginia 6s...x-c	46	700	do	72⅝
1,000	Missouri 6s	90¾	400	do......2d call	72⅝
5,000	N. Y. St. 7s, Bounty Loan......R.	104⅛	100	Erie R. Pr.	85
3,500	N. Y. St. 6s, '73..	99⅛	100	Mar. & C. 1st Pr..b60	38
10,000	O. & M. C.	29⅞	100	do	37
80,000	do	30	100	Hudson R. R.	122
30,000	do	30⅛	20	Stonington R.	101
1,000	Alt. & T. H. 2d P..	82	200	Reading R.	109
2,300	Chi. & N. W. I. B	88	800	do	109¼
1,000	Chi. & N. W. 1st M	88⅝	200	do.....s10	109¼
3,000	do	88¼	400	do	109⅛
7,000	Gt. W. R. 2d M.	70	200	N. Y. & N. H. R.	120
3,000	C. & R. I. & P. 7s	93¾	200	Mich. Cen. R	112
1,000	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	75	500	M. S. & N. I	81
6	Cen. N. Bank	111⅛	400	do	80⅞
30	Bank of Commerce.	118	100	do.....b10	80⅞
500	Cum. Coal. P.	67	500	do	80¾
100	West. U. Tel.	48⅛	200	Ill. Cen. R	118⅝
400	do	49	500	Cleve. & Pitts	90
200	do	49⅛	2500	do	90⅛
100	do	49¼	200	do.....b5	90⅛
200	do	49⅛	600	do	90⅜
200	do......2d call	49¼	500	do......2d call	91¾
100	Quick. Min. Co.	46	500	do	92
100	Union Nav. Co.	103¼	50	Chi. & N. W.	54
100	Butler Coal	17⅞	1600	Chi. & N. W. P.	74
200	do	18	800	do	74¼
400	Mar. Pref.....b30	32¼	1000	do	74⅜
500	do	32⅛	200	do.....s10	74⅜
10	Amer. Ex. Co	80	200	do	74½
35	Adams Ex. Co.	68	200	do.....s60	73
68	do	67	200	Clev. & Tol	113⅛
100	South Am. Nav. & Marine R.	111⅛	200	do	113¾
300	do	112	600	do	114
100	Ashburton Coal	10⅛	400	Chic. & R. I	105
300	At. Mail St. C.	106	300	do	104⅞
100	do	107	200	do......2d call	105
50	Pac. Mail S. S. Co.	171	150	Ind. & Cin.	87½
			100	Tol., W. & W	43⅛
			300	P., Ft. W. & C.	105⅞
			1000	do......2d call	106
			200	Chic. & Alt.	110

I O'CLOCK BOARD.

50,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65	106⅛	200	Reading R.....s10	109¾
1,400	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s. First Ser.	105⅛	1000	do	109⅞
102,000	do.....2d Ser.	105¼	200	do.........s30	109⅝
1,450	do. 3d S..Small	106	15	Mich. Cen. R	112
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s, new	69⅞	500	M. S. & N. I. R.	80¾
10,000	Mo. State 6s	90⅝	300	do	80⅞
10,000	do	91	100	Ill. Central R.	118⅝
100	Erie R. Pr.	85	100	Cleve. & Pitts.	93
300	Cum. Coal P.	67	400	do	92¾
100	do	66⅞	500	do	92½
200	Mar. Min. Pr...b30	32⅛	500	Chi. & N. W. P.	74
600	do	32	2000	do	73¾
100	N. Y. Cen	110⅞	100	Chic. & R. I.	105
100	Alt. & T. H.	39½	100	P., F. W. & C...b30	106

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

5,000	U. S. 6s, '81....C.	112¼	100	N. Y. Cen	110¾
10,000	Mo. St. 6s	91	100	do.........s30	110
10,000	N. Y. St. 7s, Bounty Loan..Reg..	104½	100	Hud. Riv. R.	122
10,000	O. & M. Cer.	29⅞	500	Mich. S. & N. I	81⅛
70,000	do	29¾	400	do	81⅝
10,000	Tol. & Wab. 1st M.	91½	800	do	81¾
10	Ninth Nat. Bank	120	300	Chi. & Alt. R.	116
500	Cumb. Coal. P.	66⅛	800	Reading R.	110⅛
82	West. U. Tel.	49	500	do	110⅜
600	do	49⅛	200	Ill. Cen. R	118¼
100	do	49¼	300	Clev. & Pitts R.	[illegible]
200	Ind. & Cin.	87¼	100	Chic. & N. W. P.	74¼
100	Mar. Min. Pref.	31⅞	500	do	74½
1000	do	32	100	do.........s60	73
100	At. Mail S. Co.	106⅞	300	do	74⅝
1200	Wilksbarre Coal..	62½	700	Cleve. & Tol.	114
120	Adams Ex. Co.	66	300	Chic. & R. I.	105
100	do	64	100	T., W. & W. R.	43⅛
			700	P. F. W. & C.	105

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

10,000	Ohio & M. Cer..	30	800	Reading R.	109
300	Cum. Coal	67¼	400	do.......s30	108⅞
600	do	67⅝	500	do.......s3	109
400	do	67	400	do.......s10	108⅞
800	Wilkesbarre Coal..	62	200	do.......s30	108⅞
200	Butler Coal Co.	18	200	Tol., W. & W.	43⅛
600	Mariposa Pr.	32	300	M. S. & N. I.	80⅛
300	do.......b10	32¼	600	do	80
600	do.......b30	32¼	300	do.......b3	80⅞
400	Union Nav.	103¼	400	Clev. & P. R.	89⅛
200	West. U. Tel	48⅛	600	do	89½
100	do.......b10	48⅛	800	Chi. R. I. & P.	105
400	N. Y. Cen.......b3	112¼	200	do	105⅛
100	do	112¼	300	do.......b10	105⅛
300	do	112	100	do.......s3	105⅛
100	do.......s3	112	800	Chi. & N. W.	54⅛
800	Erie Railroad	72⅛	400	do	54⅛
400	do.......b3	72⅛	300	do.......b10	54⅛
300	do.......b5	72⅛	300	do.......c	54¼
200	do.......s3	72⅛	500	do.......s30	53

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

1500	Cum. Coal	66¾	100	At. M. S. Co.	106
200	Wilks. Coal	62½	200	Tol., W. & W.	43⅛
300	Butler Coal	18⅛	1200	Mich. S. & N. I.	80⅞
200	Quicksilver	46	100	do.......s15	117⅛
250	Mar. Pref.	31⅞	200	Ill. Cen. R.	117⅜
400	do.......b30	32⅛	100	do	117⅛
100	do.......s3	31⅞	400	Chic. & N. W.	53⅞
200	Union Nav. Co.	103⅛	300	do.......b3	53⅞
100	do.......b3	103⅛	600	do	53⅞
100	West. U. Tel.	49⅛	800	Clev. & Pitts	93⅛
100	New-York Cen...b3	110⅛	800	do	93⅛
200	do	110⅛	1200	do	93⅛
400	do.......b3	110⅛	400	do.......b3	93⅛
800	do.......s3	110⅛	400	do	93⅛
400	Erie R.......b3	72⅛	400	do.......s60	93
100	do.......s10	72⅛	400	do.......b10	93⅛
200	do.......b10	72⅛	200	Ch., R. I. & P.	105⅛
200	do.......s3	72⅛	300	do.......s3	105⅛
1200	Reading R.	109⅛	1500	Chi. & N. W. P.	74
2000	do	109⅛	400	do	73⅞
1800	do	110	600	do	74⅛
800	do	110⅛	400	do.......b3	74⅛
2200	do	110⅛	600	do	74⅛
500	do	110⅞	200	P., Ft. W. & C....x-d	105⅛

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$10,000	O. & M. Cer.	29⅞	400	M. So. & N. I.	82
200	Cum. Coal	66¾	800	do.......b3	82
200	Union Nav. Co...b3	103⅛	200	do.......s3	81⅞
400	West. U. Tel.	49⅛	100	Ill. Cen. R.......b01	118⅜
100	N. Y. Cen.	111	100	do	118¼
600	Erie R.	72⅞	500	Clev. & Pitts	92⅛
400	do	72⅞	200	do	92⅛
300	do.......b3	72⅞	400	do.......b3	92⅛
500	do.......s3	72⅞	200	do	92⅛
800	Reading R.	110⅛	400	Chi., R. I. & P.	105
600	do	110⅛	100	do.......b5	105
400	do	110⅛	200	do.......s3	104⅞
400	do.......s10	110⅛	200	Chi. & N. W.	53⅞
100	Butler Coal.......b10	18⅛	800	Chic. & N. W. P.	74⅛
100	P., F. W. & C....x-d	106⅛	1500	do.......b3	74⅛

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 12—P. M.

The price of Gold opened somewhat firm this morning at 138@138¼ ℔ cent., but the sales through the day gradually weakened and at 3 o'clock the quotation was down to 137¾@⅞ ℔ cent. The firmness in Exchange for the *Scotia* yesterday afternoon, gave way ⅛@¼ ℔ cent. on the receipt of the New-Orleans mails this morning, and the appearance in our own market of a pretty strong export demand for Cotton. The prospect appears fair for a better supply of Bills for the steamers sailing on Saturday. The Customs demand for Gold is again light this week, scarcely averaging a quarter of a million of dollars per day.

There is much steadiness in the market for Money at 6@7 ℔ cent. The proportion of loans to the Brokers at 6 ℔ cent. is rather on the increase. Several of the large Wall-street Banks are accepting this rate, while others continue to report that they are able to get 7 ℔ cent. The market is quite free of pressure of demand, and at the same time not greatly over-supplied with Money as through the Summer and Fall months. Confidence among lenders, however, appears to have improved with the decided upward turn this week in the speculation of the Stock Exchange. They place their balances with the Brokers on Railway Collateral more freely than when the range of prices was 5@8 ℔ cent. lower.

The Public Funds were, for the most part, dull at the Stock Board to-day, although moderately active with the great dealers on the street. The recent decline in 5-20s, of 1862, in sympathy with the lower range of gold has, in a measure, dampened speculation in other descriptions of the Gold-bearing Bonds in the 7.30 ℔ cents. convertible into 5-20s.

In other departments of the Stock Exchange there is increased speculation, and a further, almost general, rise in prices on the Railways and some of the Miscellaneous Shares. The new movement continues to be led by the Northwest Stocks, the Preferred attracting, to-day, the largest attention. New-York Central was less buoyant than yesterday. There seemed to be a disposition to sell on the radical change made in the Board of Management at Albany to-day, which is not, of course, acceptable to the friends of the old Directors left out of the new administration. But this feeling will doubtless soon give way to the support which the Stock will have from the successful party, (who embrace some half a dozen wealthy and well-known Wall-street men,) and also from the favorable impression which the Annual Report of the Company is calculated to make. Michigan Southern advanced 1@1½, and Pittsburgh ran up to 92@92½ ℔ cent., (from 83 last week,) on a demand attributed to another Railway revolution, in prospect, at the January annual meeting of this Company. The transfers close on 20th December. There was also a recovery of 1½ in Reading Shares, on the announcement from Philadelphia of the half-yearly Dividend of 5 ℔ cent., and in sympathy with the rapid rise in other Stocks depressed by the sharp panic of the 22d and 23d November. Toledo advanced to 114 ℔ cent. This Road, like the Michigan Southern, is in the control of some of the leading men who to-day succeeded in the New-York Central election.

At 5 o'clock P. M., after a day of considerable excitement, the following quotations were made in the Long Room of the Stock Exchange Building:

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
U. S. 10-40s	99⅞	99⅞	Northwest	54⅛	54
U. S. 5-20s	107⅛	107⅛	N. West Pref.	73⅞	74⅞
U. S. 7.30s	105⅛	105⅛	Rock Island	104⅞	105
N. Y. Central	112⅛	111⅛	Fort Wayne	105⅛	106
Erie	72⅞	72⅞	Cumb'land Coal	67⅛	66⅞
Hudson	122	122	Quicksilver	45⅛	46
Reading	109⅛	110⅛	W. U. Telegraph	48⅛	49⅛
Mich. Southern	80⅛	82⅛	Mariposa Pref.	32⅛	32
Illinois Central	118	118¾	Ohio Certificates	30	29⅞
Pittsburgh	88¼	93	American Gold	137⅞	137⅞
Tennessee 6s	70	70	Bills on London	109⅛	109⅛

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	118	Metropolitan	130
Manhattan	137	East River	100
America	137½	Shoe and Leather	115
Butchers & Drovers	127	Continental	102½
Merchants' Exch'ge	110	Commonwealth	111
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass.	107	Impt'rs. & Traders	115
American Exchange	114½	Park	148
Bank of the Republic	115	Central National	111
Bank of N. America	112	Fourth National	110½
Hanover	110	Oriental Bank	135
Irving	105	City Bank, Brooklyn	125

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen 6s. 1883	95	Cons. 7 ℔ c. conv.	81½
N. Y. Cen. 6s.. R Est	92	Del. L. & W. 1st M.	100
N. Y. Cen. 7s. '76	105½	Tol. & Wab. 1st M.	94
Erie 7s. 3d mort.. 1883	98	Gt. Western, 1st M. '68	95
Erie 7s, 4th mort.. 1880	92½	Gt. Western 2d M., '93	70
Buff. N. Y. & E. 1st M. '77	95	Gal. & Chi. ext.	100
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M.. 1869	102	Chi. & R. I., 1st mort.	102
Hud. R. 7s. 3d M. 1875	98	N. J. Central 2d M.	100
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ℔ ct. 1st M.	111½	Cleve. & P. 3d Con.	92½
N. Ind. Goshen L.. 1868	95½	Cleve. & P. 4th mort.	76
Ill. Cen. 7 ℔ c. 1875	106	Chic. & Alton. S. F.	98
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	95	Chi. & Alton, 1st M.	102
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pt.	81	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	84
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in.	75	Marietta & Cin. 1st M.	86½
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund.	96½	Chic. & Mil. 1st M.	91½
Chi. & N. W. In't B	88	Joliet & Chic. 1st M.	100
Chi. & N. W. Ex'n B	81½	Chi. & Gt. East'n 1st M.	70
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	87½	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	96

The business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer, to-day, was as follows: Total Receipts, $857,727 97, of which $194,000 were for Customs; Gold Notes, $335,000; Payments, $1,440,920 71; Balance, $107,160,040 49.

The annual report made to-day to the Stockholders of the New-York Central Company is nearly half a million of dollars better than the report for 1865 in the *net* result to the Capital Stock. This result would have justified the division of 7½ or 8 ℔ cent., in place of 6 ℔ cent. to the shareholders. As it is, $486,631 is added to the surplus income of the previous years—raising the total at the close of the present fiscal year to $4,407,928—and $431,991 was added to the permanent structure and equipment of the Road. The Funded Debt is reduced from last year $581,638, to wit, $321,638 by purchase for the Sinking Fund, and $210,000 by the conversion of the Bonds of 1876 into Capital. The present Debt and Capital aggregates $38,896,804, as against $38,768,233 ten years ago, Sept. 30, 1857, since when $3,618,096 has been added to the permanent structure, landed estate and equipment of the Road, and the gross earnings carried up from $8,027,251 per annum to $14,596,785, and the undivided or surplus income from $1,826,572 to $4,407,928

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., SEPT. 30, 1866.

	1865. Sept. 30.	1866. Sept. 30.
Cost of Road, actual	$33,701,919	$34,133,911
Premiums on Consolidation	*6,768,119	*6,527,438
Together	$40,470,038	$40,661,349
Materials and Fuel	1,173,633	1,192,948
State Line and Bridge Stock, &c.	1,279,791	1,477,832
Cash and Agent balances	956,652	551,929
Bills Receivable, &c.	195,373	242,845
Total	$44,075,497	$44,119,903

* Originally $8,991,976—annually reduced by Sinking Fund.

	1865.	1866.
Capital	$24,591,000	$24,801,000
Funded Debt	14,627,442	14,095,804
Income undivided	3,921,297	4,407,928
Together	$43,139,739	$43,304,732
Sept. expenses paid in October	451,753	383,284
Accrued interest on debt	360,492	363,006
Taxes, &c., to date	122,513	68,881
Total	$44,075,497	$44,119,903
Gross receipts	$13,975,524	$14,596,785
Expenses	$10,982,358	[illegible]
Dividends	1,542,993	[illegible]
Taxes and Rents	398,451	[illegible]
Interest	874,169	1,049,896
Sinking Fund	111,182	112,102
Added to Surplus	66,370	486,631
Total	$13,975,524	$14,596,785

Mr. A. R. FULLERTON, late in the business of the Stock and Gold Markets, has accepted the New-York City Agency of the New-Jersey Mutual Life Insurance Company, at No. 13 Broad-street, to which he will give his exclusive attention.

Mr. ALBERT H. NICOLAY will hold his regular Semi-Weekly Auction sale of Stocks and Bonds this day, (Thursday,) at 12:30 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

The following correspondence appears in the Buffalo papers:

HON. E. G. SPAULDING TO SECRETARY M'CULLOCH.

FARMERS AND MECHANICS NATIONAL BANK,
No. 3 SPAULDING'S EXCHANGE,
BUFFALO, Dec. 4, 1866.

DEAR SIR: You will do me a favor by sending to me by mail a pamphlet copy of your report and accompanying documents. I have only seen a synopsis of it, but it seems to me that you understand the situation, and have stated it with force and ability. I congratulate you on the favorable exhibit of the public debt, which is in a great measure due to your discreet and prudent management of the national finances. You have no doubt now, to a large extent, control of the finances of the country, and I think that you will, of necessity, contract moderately so as to preserve a tolerably easy money market, in order to be able to fund the compound 6's and the 7 30's into long gold-bearing bonds, between this and the 15th of July, 1868. There may be occasional spasms and tightness for money with the speculators, but generally I shall look for plenty of money for legitimate business for at least a year to come. If the speculators should get some check it would be a good thing for the country, and all men engaged in industrial pursuits would not complain.

I hope you will be able to reach the specie standard with at least $250,000,000 of plain legal-tender United States notes still outstanding. The amount of gold and silver coin now available in this country is so small that it constitutes a very inadequate basis on which to rest the largely increasing volume of business to be transacted, and unless we can have legal tender in some form, other than gold and silver coin, I think we will hereafter be very much exposed to panics and revulsion, to the injury of legitimate business, and consequently diminished revenues. If we can maintain $250,000,000 of the paper tender at the specie standard, in addition to the supply of gold and silver, I think the business of the country would in future be much more steady and uniform.

Yours truly, E. G. SPAULDING.

Hon. HUGH McCULLOCH, Sec'y of the Treasury.

SECRETARY M'CULLOCH'S REPLY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 7, 1866.

DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 4th inst. is received. You will receive a copy of my report through the Comptroller of the Currency. It was very hastily written, but is, I think, sound in doctrine.

What we need is an increase of labor. If we could have the productive industry of the country in full exercise we could return to specie payments without any very large curtailment of United States notes. *My object has been to keep the market steady, and to work back to specie payments without a financial collapse. I shall act in the future as I have in the past with great caution, and attempt no impracticable thing.*

I am, very truly, yours,
H. McCULLOCH.

Hon. E. G. SPAULDING, Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank, Buffalo, N. Y.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

CITY OF SAINT LOUIS
SIX PER CENT. BONDS.

Issued for the improvement of the wharf and harbor, twenty years to run, SECURED BY SINKING FUND, INTEREST PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK CITY, for sale by POTT, DAVIDSON & JONES,
Bankers, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Dec. 12, 1866.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 15 bbls. Ashes, 13,004 bbls. Flour, 76,161 bushels Wheat, 82,530 bushels Corn, 35,829 bushels Barley, 38,112 bushels Oats, 1,100 bushels Malt, 27,250 bushels Rye, 215 pkgs. Lard, 13 pkgs. Beef, and 106 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in demand, including Pots, at $8 75 @$9; Pearls, $13 25@$13 50 ℔ 100 lbs. Stock 356 bbls.

COFFEE—Is unchanged in price, but is quiet. We quote: Java, at 24½c.@25½c.; Native Ceylon, 18½c. @20½c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@19c.; Laguayra, 17½c. @19c.; Rio, 16c.@18½c.; St. Domingo, 16¼c.@16½c., in gold, ℔ lb.

COTTON—Has been in brisk request to-day for home use, shipment and on speculation, and prices close 1c.@2c. ℔ lb. higher. Middlings, 34c.@36½c., chiefly 34½c.@35½c. ℔ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 6,100 bales, against receipts of 6,661 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	14,216
Receipts last week	19,726
Receipts preceeding week	15,976
Receipts since Dec. 1, 1866	35,104
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	198,623
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1866	582,370
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Dec. 1	6,723
Exports since Sept. 1	82,044
Exports since Jan. 1, 1866	358,492
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	150,000
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1, 1866, to latest mail dates	491,000
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1866	182,000
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports at latest mail dates	455,000

A Mobile dispatch of yesterday says: "The receipts of cotton at all the ports since Sept. 1 amount to 541,000 bales. There were no exports of cotton to foreign ports from this port the past week. From New-Orleans the foreign exports were 10,000 bales, nearly all to England. There is some buying in New-Orleans on English account."

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been an improved trade demand for State and Western Flour to-day, generally on the basis of yesterday's quotations, though the tendency of the market has been decidedly favorable to holders of desirable lots, which have been in less liberal supply, and have not been pressed for sale. Sales since our last have been 13,850 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $7 35@$9 25; common to fair Extra State, fresh inspection, at $9 75@$10 40; fair to choice do. at $10 45@$11 20; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $10@$11 15 ℔ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$7 35	@ 9 25
Extra State	9 75	@11 20
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	8 25	@14 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	10 00	@11 15
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	11 15	@14 75
Extra Genesee	11 15	@14 50
Common to choice extra Missouri	12 25	@16 00

There has been a moderate inquiry for Southern Flour at unaltered rates. Sales since our last 470 bbls., in lots, at $10 35@$12 45 for poor to good, and $12 50 @$16 for good to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian continues inactive and nominal. Rye Flour is in more request, including Superfine at $5 60@$7 ℔ bbl. Sales 380 bbls. Corn Meal is quiet and heavy at $4 90@$5 10 for Western, $5 10@$5 20 for Jersey, and $5 30@$5 40 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.; sales 300 bbls. Buckwheat Flour is in moderate demand at $2 75@$3 25 ℔ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in moderate request, and prime parcels of Spring, which have been in light supply, have been quoted rather firmer. Sales were reported of 19,400 bushels, including White Western on private terms; No. 2 Chicago Spring and Milwaukee Club at $2 18@$2 23, and Amber State on private terms, ℔ bushel. Corn has been very irregular today, opening tamely at about yesterday's closing prices, with more sellers than buyers, but subsequently rallying 2c.@3c. ℔ bushel, on a sudden revival of the speculative demand, which kept the market quite strong and buoyant up to the adjournment of 'Change, especially for stored Corn, which was mainly sought after. After the close of regular business the market yielded again, under a pressure to realize on account of some speculative holders, induced by reports of the receipt of lower quotations from Liverpool. Sales since our last, 114,000 bushels at $1 07@$1 10 for Mixed Western, in store and afloat, closing buoyantly on 'Change at $1 10 for prime, in store; and subsequently, on the street, with only $1 08 bid, and $1 09@$1 10 asked, for do., do.; and $1 03@$1 08 for new Yellow Jersey and Southern, ℔ bushel. Rye has been in fair demand, partly for export, at full prices. Sales 13,000 bushels at $1 28@$1 30 for State, and $1 18 for new Western, ℔ bushel. Prime Barley has been less freely offered and quoted rather firmer, with a good export demand. Sales since our last 45,000 bush. at $1 20 for Canada West, free; 90c.@92c. for do. in bond, and $1 12@$1 14 for State, ℔ bushel. Barley Malt has been quiet and nominal. Oats had been less active, but held firmly at the closing rates of yesterday. We quote Chicago at 63c.@66c.; Milwaukee and Cleveland at 64c.@66c., and State at 68½c.@70c. ℔ bushel; sales 74,000 bushels.

HAY—North River bale continues in moderate demand and heavy at 90c.@$1 for shipment, and $1 10 @$1 30 for local use, ℔ 100 lbs. Straw, 70c.@$1 10 ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in good request and steady, including new at 30c.@65c.; old at 20c.@45c.; also foreign at 40c.@55c. ℔ lb.

LUMBER—Has been moderately inquired for at about previous prices. The Bangor *Whig* of Dec. 11 gives the following statement, prepared by Surveyor HAMMATT, of the lumber business of Bangor up to this date. It will be found interesting. Five thousand millions of lumber is a considerable pile to go from one river. And yet the Penobscot waters are by no means exhausted. The survey this year has been larger than that of any previous year: "This office was established in 1832. Prior to this date I have no means of ascertaining the exact amount of lumber surveyed—estimated at about 200,000,000. Since that date I can give a correct survey, as follows: Prior to 1832, 200,000,000; 1832 to 1842, 610,407,541; 1842 to 1852, 1,614,602,873; 1852 to 1862, 1,737,117,099; in 1862, 160,062,983; in 1863, 190,672,269; in 1864, 174,436,272; in 1865, 169,881,023; in 1866, 237,147,606. Total amount long lumber, 5,094,327,665. Short lumber, viz., clapboards, laths, staves, pickets, &c., estimated at one-quarter in value of the long lumber. Amount of sales for 1866—Long lumber, 237,147,606 at $16—$3,794,361; short lumber, ¼ in value, $948,590. Total, $4,742,951. Juniper knees, timber, hardwood timber and plank, spruce spars and pine masts, shipped from this port, 124,230. Vessels built in this county—One ship, four barks, six brigs and five schooners; total tonnage, 5,963. Cost of timber, knees and plank, estimated at $11 per ton, $65,593. Total, $4,932,774.

MOLASSES—Continues quiet and heavy, including Porto Rico at 50c.@65c.; English Island at 55c.@60c.; Cuba at 40c.@55c.; New-Orleans, 70@85c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in moderate demand, including Spirits Turpentine at 64c.@66½c. ℔ gallon; Crude do. at $6 75@$7; Resin at $4 12½@$11 ℔ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 25@$3 ℔ bbl.

OILS—Have been quiet and depressed, including Crude Whale at $1 20@$1 25; Bleached Whale at $1 30@$1 35; Crude Sperm at $2 60@$2 65; Unbleached do. at $2 90@$3; Lard Oil at $1 10@$1 25, Red Oil at 75c.@90c.; Linseed Oil at $1 33@$1 36 for English and American, ℔ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Is dull and heavy at 19c.@19½c. for Crude; 29½c.@31½c. for ordinary to strictly prime White Refined, in bond, and 46c.@47c. for do., free, ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been decidedly more inquired for, partly by speculative buyers, and prices of both old and new have improved, closing firmly. Sales have been reported since our last of 8,100 bbls., in lots, at $20 50@$21 12½, cash and regular way, for one-year old Mess, closing at $21, either way; $21 25 @$21 75 for new City and Western Mess; $20 50 for Prime Mess, and $17 90@$18 12 for New Prime ℔ bbl. Sales were also reported of 3,250 bbls. New Mess, for forward delivery, including seller December at $20 25, and January, part at $21 37@$21 62. Cut Meats are inactive and depressed in price; sales 160 pkgs., at 9c.@10c. for Shoulders, and 10c.@12c. for Hams, ℔ lb. Bacon is very dull; sales 100 boxes, including Cumberland, sold at 10½c., and Short Rib at 10½c. ℔ lb. Lard is improving; sales since our last 850 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at from 12c.@12½c., and small lots at 12½c. @13c. for choice kettle-rendered, and 13c.@13½c. for new Western, ℔ lb.; also 2,250 tcs., for January delivery, at 13c.@13½c. ℔ lb. Beef has been in improved demand and steady at $13@$10 for Plain Mess and $17@$21 75 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 880 bbls. Tierce Beef is quiet; 50 tcs. prime Mess sold at $30. Beef Hams continue in demand at $26 50@$31 ℔ bbl.; sales 210 bbls. Dressed Hogs have been in fair demand at 9½c.@10c. for heavy and light, ℔ lb. Butter continues in request at 30c.@42c. for State, and 45c.@50c. for Fancy do., and 15c.@32c. for poor to good Western, ℔ lb. Cheese has been in moderate demand at 8c.@17c. ℔ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.

Sussex, Orange and Chenango County Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ℔ lb	.40	@42
Sussex, Orange and Chemung County Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ℔ lb	.42	@43
New-York State Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ℔ lb	.38	@40
New-York State Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ℔ lb	.28	@38
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ℔ lb	.40	@42
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, fair to good, ℔ lb	.36	@38
New-York State Dairies—fresh firkins, extra, ℔ lb	.40	@41
New-York State Dairies—ordinary qualities ℔ lb	.20	@33
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, good to extra, ℔ lb	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, fair to good, ℔ lb	.34	@35
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ℔ lb	.34	@35
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, ordinary, ℔ lb	.30	@32
Orange and Sussex Co.—fresh pails, ℔ lb	.45	@50
Pennsylvania and River—fresh pails, ℔ lb	.45	@50
Western Reserve—firkins, fair to good, ℔ lb	.25	@28
Western Reserve—firkins, ordinary, ℔ lb	.22	@24
Western States—firkins, fair to good, ℔ lb	.22	@25
Western States—firkins, ordinary, ℔ lb	.18	@25
Western States—firkins, common	.15	@17
Rolls, State, good to prime in cloths	.30	@33
Rolls, Western, good to prime, in cloths	.28	@30
Rolls, poor to good	.25	@26

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, 1st quality State, ℔ lb	.16½	@17
Factory Dairies, 2d quality State, ℔ lb	.15	@16½
Factory Dairies, Western, ℔ lb	.15	@16
Farm Dairies, 1st quality State, ℔ lb	.15	@16½
Farm Dairies, 2d quality State, ℔ lb	.14	@15
Farm Dairies, Western, ℔ lb	.14	@15
Skimmed Cheese, Western and State, ℔ lb	.8	@14
Farm Dairies, Common, ℔ lb	.10	@13

SUGARS—Have been in limited demand. Sales since our last 490 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 9½c.@11½c.; 230 boxes Havana at 9½c.@11½c., ℔ lb. Refined Sugars have been very moderately inquired for and have declined to 13c.@15c. ℔ lb. Messrs. STUART now quote their Refined Sugars thus: Crushed, granulated and ground at 15c.; White A, at 14c.; and Yellow C, at 13½c., ℔ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 82,000 lbs., at 10c.@11½c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 135,000 lbs., at 11½c.@11½c., the latter a fancy price, and 47,000 lbs. Grease at 8c.@9½c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Has been very quiet and quoted nominally about 40c.@42c. for Western, in bond, and 38c.@40c. for State, in bond, ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been moderately active, with 582 vessels of all classes in port. For Liverpool there were taken 30,000 bushels Wheat and Barley at 6d.@6½d. ℔ bushel. For London, 7,500 bushels Rye at 6½d. ℔ bushel. For Glasgow, by steamer, 10,000 bushels Barley at 9d., and 7,000 bushels Corn at 8d. ℔ bushel. For Cork and orders, a bark with Barley at 5s. 6d. ℔ quarter.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"The Pen is Mightier than the Sword."

THE GOLD PEN—BEST AND CHEAPEST OF PENS

MORTON'S GOLD PENS,

THE BEST PENS IN THE WORLD.

For sale at his Headquarters, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York, and by every duly appointed agent at the same prices.

A Catalogue, with full description of sizes and prices, sent on receipt of letter-postage. A. MORTON.

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Hewn timber, flooring, step-plank, ship-plank, girders and beams for sale at extremely low rates. Apply to JOHN W. RUSSELL, No. 77 Cedar-st.

STUART'S SYRUP.

Extra Syrup of superior quality in barrels: also low-priced Syrup, in barrels, for sale at the office of the Refinery, No. 169 Chambers-st.

HANDSOME SECOND-HAND BABY house, with stand, for sale cheap; elegantly made, cost originally upward of $100. To be seen at J. W. HICKEY'S furniture-store, No. 833 Broadway, entrance on 11th-st.

A DAILY DRY GOODS' REPORT, WITH full list of jobbers' prices, is published in the DAILY BULLETIN, No. 60 William-st. Subscription $5 per year.

NO MORE TOOTHACHE AFTER USING PICTON'S GREAT TOOTHACHE REMEDY, 50 cents per bottle, sold at No. 6 Clinton-place and all drug-stores.

ADAMANTINE CANDLES OF THE CELEBRATED Star brand. For sale by J. HESS & CO., No. 28 South William-st.

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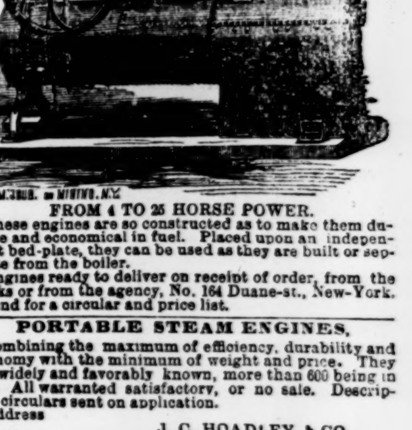
THE BEST PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES in the country are built by CLUTE BROTHERS, Schenectady, New-York.



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These engines are so constructed as to make them durable and economical in fuel. Placed upon an independent bed-plate, they can be used as they are built or separate from the boiler.

Engines ready to deliver on receipt of order, from the works or from the agency, No. 164 Duane-st., New-York. Send for a circular and price list.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES.

Combining the maximum of efficiency, durability and economy with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than 600 being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application.

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PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES AND CIRCULAR SAW-MILLS. The best and most complete in use. Circulars sent on application.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DEC. 13, 1866.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, CENTRAL PARK; OR, THE HOUSE WITH TWO ROOMS. Characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, John Gilbert, A. W. Young, B. T. Ringgold, Miss Mary Gannon, Miss Madeline Henriques, Mrs. John Sefton, Miss M. Barret, &c.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, EDWIN BOOTH IN HIS ROLE OF RICHELIEU, with a cast embracing Mlle. Methna Scheller, Mr. Barton Hill, Mr. J. N. Gotthold, and a powerful company.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THE MASTER OF RAVENSWOOD. Leading characters by Mr. George Jordan and Miss Rose Eytynge.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, THE MYSTERIES OF PARIS, and JOCKO, THE BRAZILIAN APE. Characters by Miss Fanny Herring, G. L. Fox, and full company.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, TOM, TOM, THE PIPER'S SON, THE INVASION OF IRELAND, and MRS. GREEN'S GROCERY-STORE.

THEATRE FRANCAIS,
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, French Opera—DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
Montague-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Rossini's Comic Opera—THE BARBER OF SEVILLE. A great cast including Miss Clara Louisa Kellogg, Baragli, Bellina, Antonucci, Giorgio Ronconi.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
AFTERNOON at 2, TWO CAN PLAY AT THAT GAME. EVENING at 7¾, KABRI; or THE WOODEN SHOEMAKER. A LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS. GORDON CUMMING'S COLLECTION. Dwarf, Fat Boy, 200,000 Curiosities.

STEINWAY HALL,
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, GRAND CONCERT OF THE FIVE POINTS MISSION CHILDREN.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.
THIS DAY AND EVENING, ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the Artist Fund Society.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Robert Stickney, Mlle. DeBerg and El Nino Eddie. The NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,
No. 720 Broadway.
THIS EVENING—SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c. MATRIMONY, CITY CARS, BLACK STATUE, &c.

FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.
Nos. 2 and 4 West 24th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, BUDWORTH'S MINSTRELS. NEW SHADOW PANTOMIME, WAKE UP ABRAHAM, CONGRESSMAN'S DUEL, &c.

STUDIO BUILDINGS,
No. 51 West 10th-st.
THIS DAY—EXHIBITION OF FRENCH AND FLEMISH PICTURES.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Corner Grand and Crosby-sts.
THIS EVENING, GREAT MASONIC FAIR in aid of the Hall and Asylum Fund.

PUBLIC HALL,
Corner 23d-st. and Broadway.
THIS DAY and EVENING, GRAND CHARITABLE FAIR, in aid of the maintenance and education of the destitute children of our soldiers and sailors.

NEW-YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY,
No. 618 Broadway.
THIS DAY, Curiosities in Anatomy and Natural History. LECTURES UPON THE MICROSCOPE.

STECK'S MUSIC HALL,
No. 141 8th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, POZNANSKI'S QUARTET SOIREES.

NEW ASSEMBLY ROOMS,
Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.
THIS EVENING, FAIR FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE WILSON INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

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The WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$2
Five copies	$8
Ten copies	$15

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H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

We have dispatches to Dec. 12 by Ocean Telegraph. The steamship *Bavaria*, from Southampton Nov. 27, and the *Hecla*, from Liverpool on the same day, arrived at this port yesterday.

The steamer *Bolivar*, which was seized in the Medway on suspicion of being a Fenian privateer, has been claimed by the Minister of the United States of Colombia, to whom she will probably be delivered.

The Fenian troubles in Ireland are said to be on the increase, and more troops have been ordered to proceed thither. A factory for the preparation of Greek fire had been discovered in Dublin.

Counter-claims for damages against the United States are to be brought by British subjects before the Commission on the *Alabama* claims.

It is reported that the French army and navy will be reorganized on a plan recently adopted by Denmark.

The rumors of Russian interference in the East are revived.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. WILSON gave notice of a bill to amend the act establishing the Freedmen's Bureau. A joint resolution of thanks to Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD was introduced by Mr. MORGAN and was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. It requests the President to cause a gold medal, with suitable emblematic devices, to be struck, and to present the same with the resolutions to Mr. FIELD in the name of the people. Mr. TRUMBULL introduced a resolution, which was adopted, calling upon the President for information as to whether any persons had been appointed to office to fill vacancies previous to the assembling of the present Congress, and had been continued in office since the end of the session without the submission of their names to the Senate for confirmation; and particularly whether a Surveyor or Naval Officer of the port of Philadelphia had been so continued in office without the consent of the Senate, and, if so, whether he has received compensation therefor. The bill to regulate the elective franchise in the District was then taken up, the question being on Mr. COWAN's amendment to strike out the word "male." Mr. BROWN, of Missouri, having the floor, earnestly argued in favor of the amendment, maintaining that suffrage should be universal, without restrictions as to race, color or sex. The discussion was further continued, and was participated in by Messrs. DAVIS, SPRAGUE, DOOLITTLE and others. The yeas and nays were called, and the amendment was rejected by a vote of 9 yeas to 37 nays. Mr. DIXON then offered an amendment providing that the ability to read and write should be necessary to qualify any person to vote who has not heretofore voted in the District. Messrs. DIXON and HENDRICKS spoke in favor of this amendment, and Mr. SAULSBURY opposed it. At the conclusion of Mr. SAULSBURY's remarks the Senate adjourned.

In the House unanimous consent was asked for the introduction of resolutions assigning to the loyal States the right to tax National Banks in lieu of State claims for war expenses; calling for information as to the withdrawal of national currency, and declaring that the withdrawal of more than four millions a month would not add to the general welfare; that the Constitutional Amendment is the most conciliatory offer that the rebel States could expect, and that the theory of universal amnesty ought to be discouraged by every loyal patriot. Objection being made, none of the resolutions were introduced. The bill to repeal the statute of limitations, so far as it applies to treason and capital offences, came up in regular order in the morning hour. Mr. JENCKES made a speech against it, arguing that the statute of 1790 should be regarded as a statute of peace and repose. Mr. ROGERS followed on the same side, and, after he had concluded his speech the bill was, on motion of Mr. LAWRENCE, recommitted to the Judiciary Committee. The bill for the regulation of appointments to offices and removals therefrom, was taken up. Various amendments were offered, and the bill was postponed until to-day. A resolution was adopted requesting the President to communicate all correspondence, reports and information in his possession relative to the riot in New-Orleans. Adjourned.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Provincial authorities have relinquished all responsibility for the fate of the condemned Fenians by turning them over to the consideration of the Home Government. How that Government will act with reference to their fate will depend, it is thought, in great measure upon the future movements of the organization with which the prisoners were connected.

Dates from Tampico to the 2d inst., represent Northern Mexico in a deplorable condition. No legitimate business is being done, and the greatest uncertainty for the future prevails. They have made burdensome forced loans on the people. The Imperialists have done likewise. At San Louis Potosi $65,000 were recently exacted, the latter by MEJIA.

On Friday last, the railway station at St. Jean Port Joli, C. E., was burned, and the station-master, GEORGE JOHNSON, his son, aged eight years, and daughter, aged three years, perished in the flames. Mrs. JOHNSON leaped from an attic window and was seriously injured. It is supposed that the fire was the work of an incendiary.

The residence of JAMES MILLER, at Davenport, Iowa, was burned on Sunday morning. His mother-in-law, named CAHIL, aged 70 years, and his two sons, aged respectively 9 and 6 years, were burned to death. Another son was so badly burned that he cannot survive.

The Toronto *Globe* contradicts the statement reported to have been made to the Fenian Senate that ROBERTS had sent funds to provide for the Fenian prisoners, asserting that none have been received there from such a source.

It is rumored in San Francisco that Col. GASTON DE ARTOIS, the Liberal officer who seized the Mexican Imperial brig *Bazeo*, at Cape St. Lucas, sailed on Tuesday morning for Mexico, with the vessel loaded with Liberal soldiers.

The steamer *Pioneer*, from Wilmington, N. C., arrived at Philadelphia yesterday, bringing Capt. CATHERIN and a portion of the crew of the wrecked steamer *Suwanee*.

M. D. MCKERRY's paper-mill at Racktown, Ill., was burned on Monday night. Loss, $15,000. The Minooka steam-mill at Minooka, Grundy County, Ill., was burned on Saturday evening. Loss, $16,000.

A dispatch from Augusta, Ga., reports that many families are emigrating to Texas from Georgia and East Alabama. Several families are also emigrating from Mississippi to Brazil.

GEO. C. PETERSON, an old and esteemed citizen of San Francisco, died at a hotel in that city Monday night from the effects of inhaling gas. He had been engaged in mercantile business there for 17 years.

Oil has been discovered on Shoal Creek, St. Clair County, Ala., in abundance, at a depth of 900 feet.

By official announcement, the Delaware and Raritan Canal closes on Tuesday, the 18th day of December inst.

It is stated that only four members of the Virginia Legislature favor the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment by that State.

Secretary STANTON has presented the colored Episcopalians of Washington with brick to build a church. The value of the gift is over $10,000.

LOCAL NEWS.

At a meeting of the Metropolitan Fire Commissioners yesterday, it was reported that fifty-three alarms of fire took place last month, of which eight were false. The Chief-Engineer sent a communication to the Board recommending that an amendment be made in the law permitting kerosene, &c., to be sold in houses where persons resided, so as to reduce the quantity allowed to be held at one time. Sixteen fires had been extinguished by individual companies without any alarm, and it was resolved to purchase six second-class steam fire engines.

FRANCIS WALTERS has brought a suit in the Marine Court against the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company to recover the sum of about $175—the value of some baggage entrusted to defendants on a passage from Liverpool to New-York. The defence is that the Company are not liable because plaintiff was not a regular passenger. The case was tried yesterday and the decision of the Court reserved.

In the case of CAROLINE REXFORD vs. The Seventh-avenue Railroad Company, already reported in our columns, the Jury yesterday rendered a verdict of $7,500 against the Company. The case will probably be appealed, and one ground is that three of the jurors had not been sworn "to well and truly try," &c.

The examination in the case of the United States vs. TILTON, DEVLIN & LEVAN, alleged to have been implicated in the wholesale distillery frauds in Brooklyn, was resumed yesterday before United States Commissioner NEWTON. Interesting testimony was elicited, and the investigation will be continued to-day.

The Special Committee on Protests of the Board of City Canvassers met at 3 P. M. yesterday. They decided in the cases of DUFFY vs. NORTON and SMITH vs. COOP, that the returns must be received as sent in, and could not be questioned. The case of WARD vs. ALLEN will be heard to-day.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday a Grand Jury was impanelled and the Recorder charged them in relation to the increased ingenuity of the New-York thieves and dangerous buildings. Several prisoners pleaded guilty of various degrees of crime, and received light sentences.

The skating season was inaugurated yesterday, although not generally. Should the temperature continue to favor the making of ice, the rinks and skating ponds in and about the City will present lively scences to-day.

"Martin Luther, the Man and his Mission," was the subject of a very interesting and eloquent lecture by Rev. WM. STEPHENSON, of Toronto, at the Western Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, in Varick-street, last evening.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday DENNIS SULLIVAN was convicted of manslaughter in the fourth degree, and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year.

The Directors of the New-York and Havre Steamship Company met yesterday, and resolved to sell their two steamers, the *Arago* and *Fulton*.

Gold closed less firm yesterday than on Tuesday night; Exchange on Europe was in better supply; Money worked easy at 6@7 ₩ cent.; the Stock Exchange excited on the Railways, and strongly upward.

An improved demand prevailed yesterday for the principal kinds of Domestic Produce at, in the main, firmer and buoyant prices. Foreign Merchandise was in very moderate request. Freights were moderately active, with 582 vessels of all classes in port.

COST OF THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.—On the 28th of May last the House of Representatives directed the Secretary of War to furnish a report of what funds the Freedmen's Bureau had received from its commencement to April 1, 1866, and other particulars, covering in effect most of the operations during the period specified, and setting forth its then position. The report has just been presented.

Upon the establishment of the Bureau no funds were appropriated by Congress for its support, but there were available moneys which had been received from various sources under the control of military officers in many of the States, and which became absorbed in its accounts. The amount on hand Jan. 1, 1865, and received from then to Oct. 1, 1865, was $907,396. The sums making this total were derived from the "Freedmen's Fund," retained bounties, for clothing, subsistence, &c., farms, rents of buildings and land, the Quartermaster's Department, Conscript Fund and schools. There was of this total expended in 1865, $478,363, the largest items being labor, $237,097; clothing, subsistence, &c., $75,504; and schools, $27,819. The balance on hand, $429,033, was diminished by the sum of $115,236 for retained bounties which were merely held in trust for colored soldiers or their families, the net balance being $313,796. These miscellaneous sums are now called the Refugees and Freedmen's Fund. From November, 1865, to October 1, 1866, the balance, as above, being $313,796, there was received from similar sources to those quoted above, and in somewhat the same proportions, $706,988, making a total on hand and received for the period named, of $1,020,784; and the expenditures were $738,400, including $426,918 for labor by freedmen and other employes, and for schools $115,261, and a balance was left of $282,383, the latest date which is covered by the report. Of $25,000 appropriated in April, 1866, for relief of destitute citizens of the District of Columbia, $18,338 remains unexpended; and $91,223 remains of the retained bounty fund. From June, 1865, to March, 1866, both inclusive, 1,973,528 rations were issued to refugees, and 6,014,480 to freedmen. The resolution called for the number of buildings occupied by the Bureau on Sept. 1, 1865—there were 286; and the Quartermaster's property received previous to April 1, 1866, (also the date named by the resolution,) was in value $525,035, and the amount on hand in value $246,289. The cost of transportation to the same date furnished to the Bureau was $102,823. The number of acres in possession at the last report being 768,590, there have been since restored 287,122. No personal property is reported as seized by the Bureau officers. There were on duty prior to April 1, 1866, three hundred and sixty-eight Bureau officers, consisting of one Major-General, seven Brigadier-Generals, nine Colonels, seven Lieutenant-Colonels, twenty-nine Majors, one hundred and fifty-seven Captains and one hundred and fifty-eight Lieutenants, the aggregate pay, per month, being $45,099. To this latter item, Gen. HOWARD adds the remark, that a large number of these officers had been doing military duty in addition to their Bureau duty, and all would have received their proper pay in the army whether they were in the Bureau or not.

The North and the South—What Shall Be Their Relations?

The Louisville *Journal*—a vigorous opponent of the Congressional policy—thus refers to the present relations of the two sections:

"We but utter one of the most obvious of truths when we say that it is impossible for the North and the South to remain permanently or for any considerable time in their present relations to each other. Those relations are anomalous and unnatural. They must inevitably change soon in one way or another. How the change is to be wrought, and what is to be its character, time will reveal—we cannot. Our anticipations are not joyous.

There can be no doubt that the South, oppressed, humiliated, treacherously wronged, cruelly disappointed in all her rational hopes and just expectations, treated contumeliously and in bad faith, and beholding no reliable indication of future justice on the part of the North, is yielding gradually to the natural influences of strong and outrageous provocation. *Her resentment toward the North is continually growing deeper and more intense. Her feeling in regard to that section is tending toward antipathy and even revenge.* Her dislike of those whom she considers her tyrants and despots is greater than it was a year ago, and far greater than it was two years ago. Her patience has been extraordinary, but it has not proved indomitable. *Though she is neither blustering nor noisy, the fire of her nature is not quenched. Every month she cares less and less for restoration; and, if it be deferred for any long period, she will, in all probability, be utterly indisposed to accept it at all.*"

The truth affirmed by the *Journal* is obvious. The existing relations between the North and the South cannot continue. They are prejudicial to the best interests of both. They necessitate the agitation of important and exciting political questions, retard the development of Southern resources, and prevent the growth of the fraternal feelings which should follow peace. To this extent we agree with our cotemporary. In one way or another, and that speedily, there must be a change.

But what shall this change be? and how shall it be effected? The South insists that it shall be delivered from its present position by an unconditional restoration to the Union; and because this demand is denied by the governing States, the Southern people cultivate the resentments which the *Journal* attributes to them. Look at them as presented through this friendly medium, and say how far they justify the claims set up in behalf of the South.

It is confessed that the submissive spirit avowed by the South immediately after the close of the war has given place to "resentment toward the North," which is "continually growing deeper and more intense." It is confessed that the feeling which the North has a right to expect from a conquered people whom it treated magnanimously has no existence, and that in its stead is a passion "tending toward antipathy and even revenge." It is confessed that the Southern people are not the loyal, repentant people they were eighteen months ago, and therefore that the plea of fitness for restoration is untenable. It is confessed that this people, whom we had supposed in their senses, as a consequence of the lessons of the war, talk of revenging their exclusion from the Union, and boast that the fire of their nature "is not quenched." It is confessed that the South grows more and more indifferent to the privileges of the Union, and will by and by refuse not only to ratify the Constitutional Amendment, but to accept any terms that may be offered.

Now, this is not a Radical version of Southern sentiment. We are not indebted to an enemy of the South for this exposition of its feelings and its probable future. The statement comes from a friendly source, and one that attempts to justify the temper and the attitude of the Southern people.

The inquiry naturally arises Are a people who cherish resentment because they were defeated by the North, and who talk of revenge because their rebellion was not successful, entitled to immediate admission to the Union on any terms? Can the work of suppressing the rebellion be considered complete when they who were lately in arms against the Government express antipathy toward its lawful authority and threaten a renewal of strife if they be not allowed to act as becometh "masters of the situation?" Is it safe to intrust power to a section whose people are still rebels at heart? Is it expedient to debate conditions with a people who forget that the penalties of rebellion are still suspended over them, and that the authority they foolishly contemn is able to protect all the results of its victory?

The state of things described by the Louisville *Journal* affords an unanswerable argument against any postponement of action by Congress. There is a danger in the existing relations of the sections which forbids their continuance. The South misunderstands the forbearance with which it has been treated, and presumes upon the concessions that have been extended to it. The hesitancy that has characterized the proceedings of Congress is construed to be a sign of weakness, the mere reference of the Amendment being held to be proof that the South may come into the Union or stay out of it, as the Southern people may decide. These pretensions will not be tolerated, and the feelings in which they originate are too near akin to the old feelings of the rebellion to be allowed unchecked development.

While, then, it must be admitted that the present relations of the sections are too anomalous to be long endured, we submit that the change which is inevitable is in the direction of greater firmness and stringency by Congress. The mild conditions offered to the South are evidently not appreciated. And any future process of reconstruction should be devised with especial reference to the fact that the rebel spirit is latent, not extinct. Every month of delay now will entail months of difficulty hereafter.

The Woman's Rights Question in Congress.

The extraordinary support just given in the Senate to "Woman's Rights" (so-called) must give joy to the souls of that veteran corps who, for twenty years past, have upheld the banner of sexual equality in all the franchises of our free country. That such distinguished Senators and political leaders as Mr. WADE of Ohio, Mr. WILSON of Massachusetts, Mr. YATES of Illinois, Mr. ANTHONY of Rhode Island, and other Senatorial representatives of the East and West of no less eminence, should have seriously and strongly declared, in their places in the Senate, that they favored the gift of the ballot to women, is an evidence of the remarkable progress that has been made by this idea within a short time. That the proposition should have been opposed only by such undistinguished persons as WILLIAMS of Oregon, MORRILL of Maine, FRELINGHUYSEN of New-Jersey, and JOHNSON of Maryland, (the latter of whom is a pre-Adamite Democrat,) shows how certain it is that the old fogy notion of sexual distinction in politics must speedily pass away. WADE and WILSON, as representatives of Eastern and Western Radicalism, belong to a class of men who are not only tenacious in their ideas and purposes, but are accustomed to pushing them along, struggling for them against all opposition, and giving themselves no rest until they are carried triumphantly through. That such persons as WILLIAMS and JOHNSON should think of contending with such men, or with such men's ideas and schemes, shows them either to be Bourbons incapable of learning anything or forgetting anything, or else possessed of a faith in their own principles unassailable by time or fortune. We venture to say that when the women of the country see the champions who have espoused their cause in open Senate, and when they see who they are that have entered the lists against them, they will acknowledge the contest to be virtually decided in advance, and will set to work preparing themselves for their coming responsibilities, as though they were imposed by a Destiny which it were useless to fight.

If we have thus far said nothing of Senator COWAN as a champion on either side, the reason must be obvious to the readers of Tuesday's debate. It is true that it was he who proposed the special measure giving the franchise to the women in the District of Columbia, which called forth the whole discussion on the question of woman's rights, and it is true that his speeches in its behalf were by far the best that were delivered; but the fact that, notwithstanding his reiterated protestations of sincerity, his fellow-Senators could not be brought to credit his seriousness, gives to his championship a character that must fail to elicit the admiration of either women or men, ladies or gentlemen, males or females, whatever their sex or whatever their gender—masculine, feminine or epicene.

As for the arguments of the Senatorial contestants for and against giving women the ballot, we fear that, with the exception of Mr. COWAN's (which we must ignore), it must be said they have not approached the subject after that deep and earnest study required to give their opinions force and authority. One side contented itself with recapitulating the stale and lean platitudes that have so long done service at Womens' Rights Conventions, ignoring altogether the new light that has been thrown on the subject by recent intellectual inventions; and the other side satisfied itself with revamping the adverse arguments which have been current in all the newspapers of this genreation. The best, on the one hand, that ANTHONY could tell us was that "nations had been well governed by women; that ELIZABETH and VICTORIA had ruled England, and that a woman now sat upon the throne of Spain" (the last, by the way, a singularly unfortunate illustration) and that "it was not logical to say that a woman could reign as a Queen or command an army, and yet that a woman was not fit to vote for Common Councilmen of Washington." The best, on the other hand, that WILLIAMS of Oregon could tell us was that "those women who now clamor for the turmoil of politics and wished to enter into the contest with men at the ballot box, would, if they had the power, overthrow the framework of society, and make every house a hell upon earth." The best that WADE could say for the female franchise was that "it would puzzle any one" (that is to say, it would puzzle WADE,) "to draw the line of demarcation between the female and the male in this respect while both were alike subject to the same law." The best that JOHNSON (the Democrat) could say against the female franchise was that "it had not only never been asked for by women, but he believed it would be rejected by them—that if they participate in elections they must also be part of the militia, and that ladies were not anxious to take part in election broils and political excitements."

Now, we think it a very sad thing that the researches of our Senators in political philosophy, social science, history, the principles of liberty, the sexual relations, and the moral law, should have enabled them to go no deeper into the subject than this, and to give their constituents no better grounds for their action, one way or the other. We advise them, before again debating the subject to renew their studies in these branches, and ANTHONY will very soon be able to correct his logic and WADE to resolve his puzzle.

COLORADO AND NEBRASKA.—There does not seem to be any necessity for lengthened debate, nor even for delay, on the subject of admitting Colorado and Nebraska to the privileges of States. There is no reason to doubt that both these Territories have made large progress since the last session, and the Pacific Railroad will insure a yet more rapid development. As they are, either of them exceeds in population and wealth the State of Florida, whose future cannot compare with that of Colorado when the track of the iron horse shall be extended to Denver. The Constitutions framed for their guidance may not come fully up to the extreme standard of republican government, but this is not a sufficient reason for an indefinite postponement of the question of admission, or for the continued exclusion of Senators and Representatives whose votes will help the work of practical legislation.

Financial Questions at Washington.

It is satisfactory to know that the inflationists have not absolute sway at Washington. The House Committee on Banking decline to recommend an enlargement of the issue of National Bank notes, wisely preferring to meet the requirements of the Southern States by a revision and reduction of the circulation at the North. We trust that this view will be sustained by Congress, and that the country will be spared the disaster which the advocates of a hundred million increase would inflict upon it. The volume of currency is already far in advance of the requirements of legitimate business; and, though we have no faith in any specific method for effecting the immediate resumption of specie payments, it is of the highest importance that there should be no further inflation. To this evil, more than to all else, the dearness of living may be attributed; and there will be no hope of anything like fixedness of values, or the restoration of trade to a wholesome condition, until measures be taken for a marked diminution of the volume of currency. The speculators may protest, but the welfare of the people and the encouragement of genuine enterprise should afford paramount reasons for resisting appeals that have their origin in very limited circles.

The same considerations should induce the rejection of the various nostrums for controlling the gold market. If Mr. INGERSOLL's bill or Mr. BOUTWELL's bill for regulating the sale of Treasury gold were really calculated to prevent or restrain gold gambling, it would be a blessing appreciated everywhere outside of Wall-street. But experience proves the futility of the expectation. Each succeeding attempt of Congress to counteract gold gambling has driven up the price of gold; and there is no likelihood that either of the measures before the House would be more effectual. The expediency of selling gold by the Treasury is a debatable point; the probability being that the accumulation of gold in the Government vaults, and the knowledge of its being there, would tend more to secure a steady and safe appreciation of the value of greenbacks than the sales of which we occasionally hear. This is a matter of opinion, however, and one that should be left to the judgment of the Secretary of the Treasury, whose power to foil the gamblers will be greater if his hands be free, than it could possibly be under the proposed restrictions.

Moreover, it is not prudent to excite expectations of periodical sales of Treasury gold when, after all, the Treasury may have little to spare. The prevailing dullness of trade, the large stocks of imported goods on hand, and the apprehensions which are felt in regard to the business of the coming year, are circumstances not favorable to the maintenance of the very large receipts of gold from customs which have distinguished the present year. Our customs revenue will certainly decline; and the probability of its declining considerably should lead to the accumulation of gold in the Treasury—not to the sale of any portion of the amount which may remain after the payment of interest on the public debt, and providing the specified contribution to the sinking fund. It is possible, in view of business contingencies, that the customs may not yield sufficient gold for these purposes alone. In that case the Secretary of the Treasury would appear as a buyer in the gold market, and the effect of his operation would be to send up the price of gold with the speed of a kite. To keep down the price of gold, and to insure its gradual decline, it is essential that the Treasury continue strong in its stock of accumulated specie.

The Evacuation of Rome—The Desire for a Peaceable Settlement of the Question.

The circular of Baron RICASOLI of the 15th November, and the telegraphic dispatch of yesterday, announcing the evacuation of Rome by the French troops, bring up the Italian question to its latest phase. The Italian Premier, in a dispatch to the Prefects, which is full of his characteristic wisdom and liberality, announces that the Government of Italy is bound by its convention with France not to interfere between the Pope and his subjects, but "to let the experience settle itself of an ecclesiastical principality, without a parallel in the civilized world." That it has unwavering faith in the principle of Italian nationality, and can calmly leave all unsettled questions to its slow working. The Ministry state that they have no desire to mingle political with religious matters, or to do anything which would diminish the spiritual influence of the Holy Pontiff. With a wise liberality, RICASOLI announces that the banished Bishops can return to their Sees, as the Italian Government "desires neither privileged persons nor martyrs among its religious ministers, of whatever creed." The Baron's well-known saying of a "Free Church in a Free State" is thus at length to be embodied in Italian legislation.

All the world, of course, know what are the real sentiments of the Government of VICTOR EMMANUEL in regard to the temporal power of the Pope. They desire to utterly overthrow and uproot it, but they are bound by their treaty of September with France, and by dread of provoking French hostility, if they openly unseat the Pontiff.

The interest of Italy and her Government is in having one power from Sicily to the Alps, and this independent, reactionary ecclesiastical State inserted into the centre of this great Kingdom, is evidently an annoyance and source of weakness to the whole Kingdom. Sooner or later, it must inevitably be removed by the progress of Italian nationality. The authorities at Florence are seeking in every way to expedite this process. They have assumed a large proportion of the Roman debt; they have recalled the banished Bishops; they promise the Holy Father personal security. Some of the Catholic clergy—as for instance those of Venice—have openly welcomed the new order of things. The Pope himself is believed to be gradually growing contented with the order of a purely spiritual power, with income sufficient to secure his independence. Many of his adherents, hoping thus to create trouble between Italy and France, or thereby fearing the day of indignation with the people of Rome, are urging the Pontiff to abandon Rome and take refuge in Malta, or some other secure spot, where no revolutions could reach him.

In the meantime the last of the French troops have left the city, which eighteen years ago they entered to guard "temporarily," and where they have so long supported on their bayonets a Government detested by its subjects and useless to the world. Henceforth the authority of the Pope, like that of any other ruler, must rest on the wisdom of his administration and the regard of his subjects. For the last twenty years it has neither shown the one nor won the other. The men of Rome, as was shown in 1848, are not men patiently to bear a tyranny where there is a hope of resistance, or easily disposed to give up a struggle for liberty and constitutional rights. As all the world know they hate the Roman Government; they are Italians, and have felt that great current of progress which has been sweeping through Italy; they long for freedom of thought, of speech and of political life; they mean to be members, in fact, of the great Italian nationality. To suppose that they will consent long to be supporters of a party government they despise and a ruler they dislike, who is as powerless as he is unpopular, is contrary to all common sense.

Romans may for a time be withheld by the dread of France, or the influence of Victor EMMANUEL who may fear an outbreak, from an open insurrection; but, sooner or later, the overthrow of the existing government will surely come. It may be broken down in a day, by a sudden storm of popular passion called out by some single injudicious speech or act. We should not be surprised at any moment to hear of revolution breaking out in the streets of Rome. In that case the first duty of the Italian Government must be to at once occupy the city with its armed forces, protect the person of the Pope, and administer the civil affairs of the States, thus conferring full civil rights on the Romans, and gradually incorporating Rome into the Italian kingdom. This would afford France no excuse for interference; it would insure freedom to Rome, uphold the spiritual power of the Pope, refer his temporal rights to the Government of Italy, and make the Peninsula one, united and free, from the Alps to the Adriatic, from Naples to Venice. To this desirable result must the present evacuation inevitably lead.

A SPECK OF INTOLERANCE.—The manner in which, despite the rapidly growing liberalism in theology which is generally apparent in England, some persons will tenaciously cling to a kind of intolerance which is as out of date as themselves, is curiously illustrated by some occurrences connected with a Professorship at University College, in London. The Chair of Mental Philosophy and Logic having become vacant, there were several candidates of acknowledged talent and attainments, but the most prominent, whether as to reputation or the possession of those qualities, was Rev. JAMES MARTINEAU, a very distinguished writer and teacher, and well known to most educated men in most countries. But Council of the College rejected his candidature, because he is a Unitarian. The College was founded upon strict principles of religious equality, but no matter; in their opinion the particular principles which Mr. MARTINEAU held rendered him ineligible. The sons of wealthy Unitarians were many of them educated at the College; other Professors had been of various denominations; and the selection of Mr. MARTINEAU was desired both by students and the Faculty, but these were not deemed reasons sufficient for his acceptance. Of course there is considerable excitement both in the Unitarian body and in the College, and we learn that Prof. DE MORGAN, the celebrated mathematician, has resigned his Chair rather than remain associated with an institution whose managers have given way to bigotry. The circumstances have been much discussed by the London newspapers, and it will be seen whether a spirit of intolerance is to prevail in a University which professes to be in harmony with the spirit of the age.

"A KNOCKDOWN ARGUMENT."—A clerical writer in a prominent journal of the late Kingdom of Hanover, took it upon himself to prove that though the King of Prussia is now the Sovereign of Hanover in fact, he is not so by right; that just as a land-owner may be unlawfully dispossessed of his estate for a while, and the legal title still remain in him, so King GEORGE V. of Hanover, is still King *de jure*, though King WILLIAM of Prussia exercises the functions of Sovereignty *de facto*, without warrant in law.

This was too much for the loyal heart and mind of a thorough Prussian clergyman named Dr. A. BROEMEL of Ratzeburg, and in the *Kreuz Zeitung* of Nov. 21, he demolishes the Hanoverian parson after a tremendous fashion. The gist of Dr. BROEMEL's argument runs about thus: Land-owners bring their disputes before the courts, and the decision of the last appellate tribunal is final, and they have to submit. So likewise do Kings; but their courts write their decisions not with pen and ink, but with powder and lead. The Kings of Prussia and Hanover have appealed to this court, where the presiding justice is Deity itself, and here the decision was adverse to the Hanoverian. Hence it is not by the mere power of might but by the right of the Divine decree that WILLIAM I. of Prussia is King of Hanover *de facto* as well as *de jure*. Such an argument, we should think, ought to be enough for the clerical defender of King GEORGE or for "any other man."

AMUSEMENTS.

ITALIAN OPERA.—The "Barber of Seville" was played here last night in the most perfect way it has ever been rendered in America. It is an act of benevolence on the part of any management to produce it; for the work, beautiful as it is and the *only* truly comic opera of the Italian repertoire, does not generally draw. Last night was an exception to the rule, for the house was brilliantly and completely filled. The performance was in every way admirable. Such a cast, indeed, has seldom been heard. Miss KELLOGG, whose style and school lead her to the ornate, was the *Rosina*, and the *rôle* could not have been more piquantly acted, or more thoroughly interpreted in its musical aspects. Signor BARAGLI was the *Count*, and astonished everyone by the quiet and facile manner in which the music slipped from his lips. The gentleman is an excellent actor, and this additional fact contributed, as may well be supposed, to the effect. Signor RONCONI was *Figaro*. The impersonation is as celebrated as that of *Mary Stuart* by RISTORI. It would be superfluous and exceedingly difficult to say anything more. Every point of the text—every interstice of the dialogue was filled by the "business" of this great artist. True, hearty fun cannot be analyzed. We content ourselves with saying that Signor RONCONI kept the audience in good humor from beginning to end. And in this benevolent purpose he was aided and abetted by Signor BELLINI as *Dr. Bartolo*, and Signor ANTONUCCI as *Basilio*. The gentleman last named was entirely under the weather. Few artists of his reputation would have ventured, with such a cold, to sing. We refer to the fact in a spirit of appreciation. It is only too seldom that we can speak of the good intentions of an artist toward the public. We hope that the "Barber" will be repeated. The work has never been so adequately and enjoyably presented to our public.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.—The necessary rehearsals for "Cendrillon" not being yet completed to the satisfaction of the management, that spectacular work will not be produced to-night. It is postponed until to-morrow (Friday) night, when it will be rendered with splendor and completeness. The house is closed to-night for the final rehearsal.

BOOTH IN BROOKLYN.—Our readers will bear in mind that Mr. STUART is giving a series of Booth entertainments on successive Friday evenings at the Brooklyn Academy. Mr. BOOTH will appear in two of his most artistic performances to-morrow evening, and Mr. STUART pledges himself and all the varied resources of his New-York establishment to insure the perfect *ensemble* which characterizes the same productions at Winter Garden.

"THE BARBER" IN BROOKLYN.—To-night "The Barber" will be produced at the Brooklyn Academy by MARETZEK's troupe, with the same cast as that which rendered it so charmingly last evening. The friends of Miss KELLOGG, who regretted that the programme of the last Philharmonic was not full of solos for that favorite young lady, will doubtless rally in grand force and with many absurdly large bouquets with which to do her honor. The rest of the distribution is thoroughly excellent, and the opera will doubtless be as great a success as was the "Star of the North."

PERSONAL.—The chilly atmosphere of Boston has seriously interfered with the professional endeavors of two of our most popular artists—Mrs. WM. J. FLORENCE and Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM. Mrs. FLORENCE, with her husband, closed a very successful engagement at the Howard, on Tuesday night, but was so seriously indisposed that she could not sing a note. Mr. BROUGHAM was compelled to break off his engagement last week, since when he has been confined to his bed. His friends will be pleased to hear of his convalescence, and that he resumes his engagement on Monday next.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

The New-York Central Railroad Election—Directors Chosen for the Current Year.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Dec. 12, 1866.

The election for officers of the Central Railroad occurred to-day between the hours of 11 and 1. All previous expectations were disappointed, and the ticket as elected was composed of new men. New-York was triumphant, but by a singular coalition, by which Buffalo joined hands with it. The successful ticket was headed by HENRY KEEP, of New-York, a broker doing business in Wall-street, and a well-known financier; and six other gentlemen from New-York are also on the list. No one need now fear that the country interest will become threatening, as the ascendency of the metropolis is two strongly marked. Only two of the old Board are retained, of whom JOHN H. CHEDELL, of Auburn, is one, and GEO. J. WHITNEY, of Rochester, is the other. Troy and Syracuse are unrepresented, and Albany has but one, instead of two. That one, however, is ERASTUS CORNING, and his influence, it is said, will be very powerful in the new Board. It is even said that he, as the chief railroad man, residing on the line of the road, will be the managing spirit, and matters will be run to suit his convenience. The slate previously figured out for SLOAN or another well-kown man from the City to be President was foregone, and the contesting parties compromised on KEEP for President and FARGO for Vice-President. Besides FARGO, BUTTERFIELD, of Utica, represents the Express interest, and it is not likely to suffer. About $18,500,000 were represented at the election, of which $13,500,000 were cast for the successful candidates.

The annual report of the Board Directors has just been made public. They report the amount of capital stock as $24,801,000, the cost of the road $34,133,811, and the amount of funded debt $14,096,804. There is no floating debt. The total number of passengers carried was 3,740,156, for which they received $4,360,248. The total number of tons of freight carried was 1,602,197, for which they received $9,671,919. From other sources the receipts were $564,617. Total receipts, $14,596,785. The total expense of operating the road for the year was $11,013,441, of which $4,143,312 was appropriated to passengers, and $6,870,128 to freight, losing on the former $217,000, and gaining on the latter $2,800,000. Interest absorbed $1,544,330, leaving as the net profit of the road $2,039,014, being nearly nine per cent. The total number of killed during the year was 52 and of wounded 89, most owing the accidents to their own carelessness. Only one considerable accident occurred, that near Rochester, on the 5th of September. Five killed and sixty wounded.

The following is the list of the officers elected:

Directors.—Henry Keep, Legrand Lockwood, Azariah Boody, David Crawford, Jr., H. Henry Baxter, Danforth N. Barney, Joshua Hanna, of New-York; Erastus Corning, of Albany; John Butterfield, of Utica; Edward B. Judson, of Syracuse; John H. Chedell, of Auburn; George J. Whitney, of Rochester; Wm. G. Fargo, of Buffalo.

Inspectors of Next Election.—Rufus G. Beardslee, of New-York; George Dexter, Stephen Groesbeck, of Albany.

TENNESSEE.

The School Fund Fraud—The Celebration on Saturday—Incendiary Fire.

NASHVILLE, Wednesday, Dec. 12.

The Senate has adopted the joint resolution in which the House will doubtless concur, directing the Committee on Finance, Ways and Means to sit during the recess of the Legislature, as a Committee of Investigation, to inquire into and report on alleged frauds practiced on the State's interest, with power to send for persons and papers, and report to the General Assembly next January.

The resolution refers mostly to apprehended squanderings of the Tennessee school funds by the malfeasance of the State Treasurer.

Great preparations are making to celebrate the anniversary of the battle of Nashville on Saturday, and the occasion promises to be very animated and imposing.

A block of frame buildings belonging to DENNIS CONNOR, in the suburbs of the city, were consumed at 11 o'clock this morning. The fire is believed to be the work of an incendiary. The loss was about $5,000; insured for $4,000.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Inauguration of Gov. Geary—The Grave of Treason.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Wednesday, Dec. 12.

The Central Club of the Boys in Blue has issued a call to its companions in arms, throughout Pennsylvania, inviting them to make a grand parade here on the occasion of the inauguration of Gov. GEARY in January.

In a letter to the Gettysburgh Hotel Company, Gov. GEARY speaks as follows in relation to the establishment of a popular watering place on Gettysburgh battle-field:

"I fully approve of the design of securing this sacred spot to the control of those who now thank God for the results of that mighty struggle, and to keep it from those who mourn for the issue of battle which destroyed rebellion. The cradle of liberty is in the midst of the most loyal city in America. Let the grave of treason be under the control of none other than patriots."

GEORGIA.

Tax Bill Passed—Vetoes from the Governor—Bankrupt Bill Defeated.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Wednesday, Dec. 12.

The Senate passed the Tax Bill, with the amendment to tax all national banks, railroads, press and insurance companies one-half of one per cent., and foreign insurance companies two per cent. upon premiums.

The message from the Governor vetoing the Stay Law says his prior convictions are unchanged, and he cannot approve of it. A passage over the veto is considered doubtful.

The House defeated the Bankrupt Bill. A message from the Governor, vetoing the Air Line Railroad Bill, has been received.

Death of an Editor.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Dec. 12.

NATHANIEL PASCAL, Esq., the veteran editor of the *Republican*, of this city, died at an early hour this morning. The deceased was a most useful and exemplary citizen, and his loss is everywhere regretted.

Garroting in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Dec. 12.

A man named W. H. HARRISON, from Mississippi, was garroted on the levee, last night, and robbed of $1,600.

SWEETSBURGH, C. E.

The Fenian Trials—Mr. Devlin's Argument in Favor of his Plea—Mr. Ramsay's Reply—Judge Johnson Overrules the Plea—Arraignment of the Prisoners—The Trial Fixed for Tuesday.

SWEETSBURGH, C. E., Wednesday, Dec. 12.

The Court opened this morning at 9:30 o'clock.

Mr. DEVLIN proceeded to argue a branch of his plea to jurisdiction, on which, he said, he had not obtained the decision of the Court yesterday. He contended that the Imperial Act 11 and 12 Victoria, chapter 12, is in full force in this province; that this act provided that a person committing the offence charged in the indictment against his clients, should be deemed guilty of felony, and should be liable, at the discretion of the Court, to be transported for life, or for a period not less than seven years, or to be imprisoned for a period not exceeding three years; and that it was the duty of the Crown to found their prosecutions on this act, instead of having recourse to a provincial act, which is repugnant thereto, and which leaves the Court no discretion but to pronounce sentence of death on persons convicted of precisely the same offences.

Mr. RAMSAY, in reply, said he did not mean to question that the act 11 and 12 Victoria, is in full force in Canada. He never had the slightest doubt that the indictments might have been drawn under this act; but he denied that the provincial statute was in the least degree repugnant to the English statute. The offences contemplated by the two acts, however, differed in form. The English statute provided for the case of a conspiracy, which was the fundamental idea of high treason. The provincial act made no reference to a conspiracy, and changed the offence into a common felony, and as it met all the requirements of the case the indictments had been laid under it.

Mr. DEVLIN replied, contending that the admission of the counsel on the other side, that the Imperial Act was in force in this Province, was all that was necessary to make good his plea.

Mr. DEVLIN then addressed the Court in support of his plea in bar, which alleged that the act under which the prisoners were to be tried was an *ex post facto* law, and that being such they could not be tried under it. The trials were to take place under the act of the 8th of June and the act of the 15th of August, which repealed the third section of the act of the 8th of June and substituted a new section therefor. This substituted section, altered the character of the punishment; what in the act of the 8th of June was left to the discretion of a court-martial, was in the act of the 15th of August made a capital felony. The obligation being laid upon the Judge to sentence the party convicted to no less punishment than that of death. This substituted section also contained the obnoxious words, "who has at any time heretofore offended," which led yesterday to a *nolle prosequi* being entered to twenty-one of the indictments. He contended that this third section was *ex post facto*, and that without this third section the prisoners could not be tried. It could not be denied that in olden times the English Parliament had enacted some *ex post facto* laws, and that they were enforced, but in modern times these instances of *ex post facto* legislation were only referred to as legislative enormities, and their application as judicial atrocities. He referred here to the case of JOHN BRUCE, a cook, who was convicted of attempting to poison seventeen persons, and by a retrospective law was made guilty of high treason, and ordered to be thrown into boiling water, the punishment having reference to his occupation as a cook. All that was wanting on the part of the Parliament of Ottawa, who enacted that offences punishable in England with three years' imprisonment should be punished here with death, was to have put in the boiling clause that the death should be inflicted by boiling. [Laughter.] The learned counsel proceeded to read the eloquent and touching speech delivered by the Earl of Stafford to his Judges, after they had obtained an *ex post facto* law, declaring that the offences charged against him were high treason, although they were not so before, in which the Earl declared that no man living could be safe, if such legislation were admitted, and protested against the judicial murder about to be perpetrated upon his person.

Judge JOHNSON said that every one acquainted with English history was familiar with the speech; but except as showing the abstract injustice of *ex post facto* laws, it amounted to nothing.

Mr. DEVLIN went on to cite a variety of authorities, English and American, condemning *ex post facto* legislation. He cited Lord COKE's opinion that common law doth control acts of Parliament and judges them void when against common right and reason. He cited Blackstone, that all laws should be made to commence in future, and should be fully noticed before coming into force. He quoted also from LOCKE on Government, and BURKE's speech on the impeachment of WARREN HASTINGS, and referred to a great number of cases in the books. One of these was from the Lower Canada reports and gave the opinions of the late Chief-Justice, Sir JAMES STUART, that an *ex post facto* legislative enactment was subversive of national rights, inconsistent with the first principles of reason and justice, and should be held to be null and void.

Judge JOHNSON remarked that this was an opinion given by Sir JAMES not as a Judge, but when arguing his own case.

Mr. DEVLIN then spoke to that portion of his plea which set forth that the acts under which the indictments were laid were not promulgated in the District of B dford, where the offences were alleged to have been committed, and cited various authorities in support of his argument on that point.

Mr. RAMSAY, in reply, said that the whole of Mr. DEVLIN's argument was one of expediency, not of law. With the single exception of a word or two attributed to Lord COKE, there was nothing in it to support his plea, which, in reality required His Honor to override the Legislature and set aside the law, simply becau e he disapproved of the policy which induced the Legislature to pass it. The Government had withdrawn the indictments for events occurring before the 9th of June, and in so doing had carried the doctrine of the inexpediency of *ex post facto* legislation quite as far as any of the authorities cited by the learned counsel. As a naked question of law, however, he would have been prepared to sustain these indictments before a Court of Justice. The prisoners were to be tried for offences committed on the 9th of June, and it was vain to say that the law, having been passed on the 8th, was not then in force. The codifiers of the statutes had considered the question of having some time to elapse between the date of the Royal assent being given to a law and its coming into force; but they had seen no good reason to recommend any change in this respect in the existing practice. The law of the 15th of August merely extended to the civil tribunals the power of trying these cases, which by the law of the 8th of June was restricted to courts-martial, and was therefore in favor of the prisoners.

Mr. DEVLIN having replied briefly, Judge JOHNSON then gave his decision on the two pleas argued to-day.

As to the first, he said he knew nothing in the Provincial statute repugnant to the Imperial statute, which had been cited, and adhered therefore to his decison of yesterday, that the plea as to jurisdiction had not been sustained. As regarded the plea in bar, apart from the speculations of philosophers such as LOCKE and others, and the dictum of Lord COKE, who was a violent party man and wrote in the interest of his party, and who, in this particular matter, was contradicted by BLACKSTONE, apart from these only one case had been cited by Mr. DEVLIN which was at all to the point. This was the case of READ vs. BAILEY, who was tried under an act passed May 10, 1799, for shooting a man on the 27th June. His defence was that he had gone to sea before that act passed, and he had no means of knowing anything about it till after the offence was committed. The Judges did not on that account direct him to be acquitted. They merely recommended him for pardon. The present might or might not be considered such a case by the Executive, but it was clearly not one in which he could divest himself of the responsibility of carrying out the law. He remarked in conclusion that the law restricted the right of appeal in criminal cases to much narrower limits now than in Upper Canada or England. At the same time, if he entertained any serious doubts on the points which had been submitted or which might yet be raised, he should take care that the prisoners should have all the benefits which the granting of any necessary interval of time might afford.

The decision of the Court was that the plea was overruled.

THOMAS MADDEN was then arraigned and pleaded "Not guilty" to both indictments against him.

Mr. DEVLIN moved that the Jury to be empanneled in this case should include six American citizens, as the prisoner plead that he was an American citizen.

The Judge said that he was indicted as a British subject, and if the Crown failed to prove this there would be an end of the case.

After some further conversation Mr. DEVLIN said that he would not press the point.

Mr. DEVLIN moved that the trial be fixed for Monday. Some discussion took place on this question, but as it appeared that it was necessary to frame a supplementary Jury panel, to include only Jurors speaking the English language, and as two days notice were necessary for this purpose, the Court fixed that the trials should commence on Tuesday.

FRANCIS MCDONALD was next arraigned. He answered "I am an American citizen and not guilty." The Judge refused to receive anything but the simple plea, not guilty, and that plea was entered.

MICHAEL CROWLEY was next arraigned by the Clerk and answered in Irish. RAMSAY said this man spoke English perfectly; he had heard him repeatedly. [The Judge, this is trifling with the Court.] The plea not guilty was recorded.

OWENS, CARROLL, GILGAN and HOLMES were also arraigned and severally plead not guilty.

The trials of all the prisoners was fixed for Tuesday.

The Court then adjourned until to-morrow, when, as previously appointed, the Grand Jury will again assemble.

Another of the prisoners, EDGAR ROGERS, was set free this afternoon, and is already on his way home, having been supplied with the necessary funds by Mr. DEVLIN. ROGERS says he deserted from the American army and joined the Fenians while drunk, and was arrested before he got sober.

SMITH, MORRILL, REARDON, HOWARD and CRAWFORD will be indicted before the Grand Jury to-morrow, under the act of 8th June, and for the same offences as charged in the indictments withdrawn yesterday. The offences will be charged as committed on the 9th June, however, instead of the 7th.

The case of MCGOWAN is still under the consideration of the Crown officers. This is a little shoeblack, who was carrying the implements used in his business when arrested. He says he crossed into Canada with the Fenians, to earn an honest penny at his trade.

FORTRESS MONROE.

Ordnance Experiments—Whales in Hampton Roads and Vicinity.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Dec. 12.

Extensive ordnance experiments have commenced here, with the view of testing the power and endurance of the ten and twelve inch rifle and Rodman guns, in connection with the recent iron-clad target practice with the above-named guns.

Capt. TAYLOR, of the Washington Ordnance Bureau, has arrived to experiment with the Dyer elongated projectile and its patent sabot.

Over twenty humpback whales were observed off the Capes to-day, and four in Hampton Roads. Wind blows fresh from the north.

ALABAMA.

Gov. Patton's Message—Action of the Legislature.

The special message in relation to the Constitutional Amendment which the Governor of Alabama communicated to the Legislature of that State on the 6th inst. is as follows:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, STATE OF ALABAMA, MONTGOMERY, Dec. 6, 1866.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

Events of vast importance are now transpiring which bear with peculiar force upon the relations which Alabama sustains to the Union.

To these events we cannot be indifferent; they are of so vital a character that we should give to them a calm and deliberate consideration.

As the Chief Executive of the State, I deem it a duty under the Constitution to express in form the apprehension, which you doubtless share with me, lest the stability of our affairs be suddenly broken up.

There is an unmistakable purpose upon the part of those who control the National Legislature to enforce at all hazards their own terms of restoration.

The means they propose threaten to at once reverse our progress toward the establishment of that permanent tranquillity which is so much desired by all. To do so is to immeasurably augment the distress which now exists, and to inaugurate confusion the end of which no human prescience can foresee.

To-day the cardinal principle of restoration seems to be, favorable action upon the proposed Amendment to the Constitution, which I transmitted to you in my annual message.

Upon the merits of that Amendment my views are already known. They are founded upon principle, and are unchanged.

The necessity of the case, I am now constrained to think, is different. We should look our true condition full in the face.

I, therefore, recommend anew to your consideration this measure in the light in which it now presents itself, or such other measure as your wisdom may suggest. Should you see proper to ratify it, and our full restoration should follow, we may trust to time and the influence of our representatives to mitigate its harshness. If, on the other hand, admission be delayed, the warning to our sister States may be relied upon to prevent that concurrence on their part which alone can give the measure practical effect.

Having done all, we may then commit our cause to a just God.

R. M. PATTON.

ACTION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The correspondent of the Mobile *Advertiser* thus alludes to the effect produced by the reception of the message:

"The reading of the message caused considerable excitement in both Houses. In the Senate, Mr. FELDER moved that that body should go into Committee of the Whole to consider the practicability of ratifying the Constitutional Amendment, and urged its adoption in strong terms. He said he was ready to vote for it at once, and that its ratification was a necessity. Mr. BARNES moved to refer the message to the Committee on Federal Relations, and said he believed it derogatory to the high character of the Legislature to abandon President JOHNSON's restoration policy. That policy was founded on right, justice and equality. Mr. KILPATRICK spoke in the strongest terms against the Amendment and in support of Mr. BARNES' motion. Mr. STKES followed in support of the Amendment, and said he regretted to say that President JOHNSON would, in his opinion, be defeated, and the State in all probability be thrown back under a military government. Mr. BARNES' motion to refer to the Committee on Federal Relations was carried by a vote of yeas 24, nays 5; Messrs. BELL, FELDER, GARRETT, STKES and WOODLIEF voting in the negative.

In the House, it was proposed to refer the Message to the Committee on Federal Relations. Considerable confusion ensued, and Mr. GRANT, managing to get to the floor, urged calmness, and insisted that members should look our true condition full in the face. Unless some proper measures were taken toward the establishment of that permanent tranquility so essential to our existence as a State, he did not believe this Legislature would be again permitted to assemble. Such an expression of opinion could not have been hazarded at the commencement of the session, but now the fact must be patent to all. Several members expressed themselves opposed to any action being taken on the Constitutional Amendment until after the reassembling of the Legislature in January; and Mr. SAVAGE, of Clark, moved to suspend all business before the House, to introduce the following resolution, which was refused, after it was read for information:

Resolved, That in the opinion of the present General Assembly of this State, no action can be constitutionally taken on the proposed amendment to the United States Constitution, until the State is allowed to exercise all the privileges conferred by the Constitution of the United States, believing that if the State be regarded by Congress as being out of the Union, no action on the part of this General Assembly will give any validity to said Amendment.

Mr. DOZIER, of Autauga, asked permission to offer the following resolution, which was not entertained:

Resolved, That the Committee on Federal Relations be instructed to report to this House at the hour of 3:30 o'clock this evening, upon the joint resolutions referred to said Committee, proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

Various motions were made to adjourn, and questions of order raised, and the House finally, at 2:30 o'clock, adjourned in confusion.

On the following day the Committee on Federal Relations, to whom the Governor's message was referred, reported that they "had duly and maturely considered the same—and deeming it unnecessary and inexpedient to enter into an argument for their report, the Committee are of the opinion that the General Assembly should not ratify the proposed amendments." They therefore reported a joint resolution that "the State of Alabama refuses to ratify" the Amendment. This resolution was adopted by a vote of 27 to 9 in the Senate, and 69 to 8 in the House. The two Senators who voted in favor of ratification—Messrs. FELDER, of Montgomery, and STKES, of Lawrence,—made lengthy explanations of the votes they were about to cast, while similar statements were made on the part of Senators who voted for concurrence in the report. On the reception of the Senate's action in the House, the resolutions were immediately taken up for consideration, and there was a considerable display of parliamentary tactics, during which several efforts were made to postpone final action until after the legislative recess. Mr. MONSE, of Choctaw, submitted a resolution to refer the subject to the people for instructions, while Mr. PORTER, of Cherokee, desired to postpone in order that Congress might submit an *ultimatum*, to be further submitted to the people of the State, which were voted down, it being the evident determination of the majority to dispose of the main question at once. During the proceedings in the Senate, it was stated by Mr. BARNES that a telegraphic dispatch had been received from Senator PARSONS, at Washington, urging the rejection of the Amendment by the Legislature. In the House, Mr. POTTER gave notice that on the 15th of January he would move a reconsideration of the vote adopting the Senate report.

BOSTON.

Freedmen's Monument to President Lincoln—Design by Miss Hosmer.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Dec. 12.

The model of a freedman's monument to ABRAHAM LINCOLN, designed and executed by Miss HOSMER, was placed on private exhibition to-day at the Boston Athenæum, and is highly approved and admired by all who see it.

The artist has seized, to illustrate and symbolize his life and services, the two leading acts of his administration, viz: the emancipation of the slaves and the preservation of the American Union.

It is to be constructed of granite and bronze, sixty feet high, and located in the Capitol grounds at Washington.

The origin of the subscription for this monument was the contribution by a woman, made free by President LINCOLN's proclamation, of $5, immediately on hearing of his death; this amount being sent by her to a commission at St. Louis, composed of Rev. W. G. ELLIOT, JOSEPH E. YEATMAN, Dr. J. B. JOHNSON, GEO. PARTRIDGE and C. G. GREELY, who took steps to obtain a design, and have adopted the one now on exhibition here. It is probable the model will be taken from here to Washington.

Defeat of a Colored Candidate for Councilman.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Dec. 12.

At the municipal election on Monday there was a tie on Councilman in the Third Ward, the candidates being EDWARD R. MERRITT, (white), Republican, and RICHARD S. BROWN, (colored), Democrat. A new trial took place to-day, and, after a spirited contest, Mr. MERRITT was elected over his colored competitor by 28 majority.

Boston Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Dec. 12.

The following is the regular weekly statement of the condition of the Boston city banks:

Capital	$41,900,000
Loans	99,062,641
Specie	589,369
Legal-tender notes	16,638,280
Due from other banks	12,792,295
Due to other banks	14,324,379
Deposits	40,953,922
Circulation, National	24,650,482
Circulation, State	318,409

NEW-ORLEANS.

Arrangements for the Congressional Investigating Committee.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Dec. 12.

The Board of Aldermen of New-Orleans unanimously adopted a resolution appropriating a room in the City Hall to the use of the Committee of Congress, to investigate the riots, and requesting the Mayor to provide messengers, couriers, and all needed assistance in prosecuting their duties.

Defeat of a Debtors' Relief Bill.

RICHMOND, Wednesday, Dec. 12.

A bill to extend the time fixed by the existing Stay Law, for the collection of debts in Virginia, was defeated in the House of Delegates to-day by a vote of 39 yeas to 49 nays.

The Nevada Senatorship.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Dec. 12.

Advices from Nevada are to the effect that the reëlection of Senator NYE is almost certain.

Canals Closed.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Dec. 12.

The water is being drawn off the canals, and to-night canal navigation closes for the season.

THE TEXAS ALMANAC.—Mr. RICHARDSON, of the *News* office in Texas, has handed us a copy of *The Texas Almanac* for 1867, published by W. RICHARDSON & Co. It contains a full description of every county in the State, with a vast amount of interesting matter, and valuable information for those doing business in that State or wishing to seek a home there. It will be found advertised in another column.

Best Family or General Manufacturing Machine.

I. E. WALRAVEN, upholsterer, curtain manufacturer, &c., No. 686 Broadway, says: "After thoroughly testing the various first-class sewing-machines in my manufactory, *I greatly prefer the Elliptic Lock-stitch Machine*, which *alone has given me perfect satisfaction*. The special excellence for which I can recommend this machine, are: *Ease and lightness of operation*, speed, *beauty and strength of stitch, economy of thread, great simplicity and thoroughness of construction*, and consequently *non-liability to derangement*, sewing with uniform perfection upon the lightest or hardest material, and *without soiling the work or thread with oil*. (the works of the machine being covered.) *I consider it unequaled for family or general manufacturing purposes.*"—*Commercial.*

MRS. SARAH J. HALE, Editor of *Godey's Lady's Book*, says of the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine: "The benefits of this wonderful invention increase every year of its trial. There are no dangers attending its use, but real pleasure, as well as profits in its results. Indeed, it seems to realize the power of good fairies, such as children love and believe in—their elders often regret that they have outlived this pleasant faith—more than any other of the labor-saving inventions. The sewing-machine comes into the heart of home; it helps in the domestic circle; it has an important influence on family comfort and social happiness. No wonder that good men are willing to sound its praises, that 'poets, orators, divines, philosophers and economists, have descanted upon its bearings on social interests and the destiny of women.' It is worthy of this praise. This household keeper—such a one as comes from the manufactory of WHEELER & WILSON, in the perfection of finish and performance of all kinds and varieties of stitching—is the *Queen* of sewing machines, which we wish could be introduced into *every* house where women are found."—*Godey's Lady's Book.*

Gave It Up.

"I gave the Wheeler & Wilson Machine up because it would not perform my work as well as the Grover & Baker. My work is ladies' cloths. The Grover & Baker Machine does the very finest and the very coarsest with the same plate and the same needle, and I could not do that with the other machine. I think the stitch in the Grover & Baker Machine is the most elastic. I like it better than any other machine I know of."—Testimony of Mrs. M. A. McLaughlin, No. 36 Lewis-st., New-York, before the Commissioner of Patents.—*Advertisement*

How Young Ladies May Earn A Good Living.

D. HILL & SONS, extensive Shirt Manufacturers, Chicago, Ill., say: "That one of their operators, with only a week's experience, earned $13 to $22 per week on the *Wilcox & Gibbs*, while others, with experience of more than a year, earn only $11 to $16 per week on their *Double-thread machines*." Who will say that young ladies may not earn a good living with the Wilcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine? They also add, "The Wilcox & Gibbs is the best Shirt Machine in the world."—*Advertisement.*

Do you want a Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing-Machine for yourself or friend? See ELLIS, at Masonic Fair.—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all the interesting news of the day. Also, the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; two columns of agricultural matter specially prepared for the TIMES by a practical agriculturist; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country for TWO DOLLARS a year. Five copies, $8; ten copies, $15. Payments invariably in advance.

Spiegel Eisen.

Produced from the ore of Franklinite, or Crystallized Iron, wherever found, in which the combination of iron, manganese, &c., make that peculiar metal which is harder than the burglars' drill, is covered by the patent of Herring and Floyd, when used as a

PROTECTION FROM BURGLARS,

and no Bank Safe or Safe Deposit Vault is secure without it. "Steel Safes," "Chilled Iron Safes" and "Case Hardened Safes" have had *their* day; each have been robbed by burglars, and the best security now known against drilling is

SPIEGEL EISEN,

found only in our new Patent BANKERS' SAFES, which, when made of proper thickness, is the best resistant to a burglar's drill ever manufactured.

The experience of the past few years has demonstrated that burglars are fully up to the times, and that, not only many Banks and Banking-houses are looking up their securities behind false protectors, but that it remains for a Banker to say how much security they will have—their safety depending entirely upon the price they pay. A cheap safe gives but little protection, and the best always proves in the end to be the cheapest.

Our new Patent Bankers' Safe combines all the well-known resistants to a burglar's tools, with the addition of the

SPIEGEL EISEN,

which is found only in the ore of Franklinite, and in but few other localities of the globe. Call and examine for yourselves.

THE MANHATTAN BANK,	THE BANK OF COMMERCE,
THE FIRST NATIONAL,	THE CENTRAL NATIONAL,
THE NINTH NATIONAL,	BROWN, BROS. & CO.,
CLARK, DODGE & CO.,	FISK & HATCH,
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,	

and many other Banks and Bankers use it, and it is manufactured solely by

HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN,
NO. 251 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
FARREL, HERRING & CO., PHILADELPHIA.
HERRING & CO., CHICAGO.
HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, NEW-ORLEANS.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

A Sure Pile Cure.

Dr. GILBERT'S PILE INSTRUMENT positively cures the worst cases of piles. Sent by mail on receipt of $5. Circulars free. Sold by druggists. Agents wanted everywhere. Address J. B. ROMAINE, Manager, No. 575 Broadway, New-York.

Hernia, Varicocele and General Deformities, specially treated by the undersigned, at No. 154 Fulton-st.; trusses, abdominal supporters, spinal and shoulder braces; silk elastic stockings, suspensory bandages, &c., carefully adjusted to suit each case. J. C. MARSH.

Ladies, Discard Injurious Paddings.—Mme. JUMEL'S Mammarial Balm and Patent Breast Elevator develops the form physiologically. 363 Canal-st. Sold by druggists. Send stamp for sealed circular.

Metcalfe's Great Rheumatic Remedy is daily effecting wonderful cures. It acts like magic, both Chronic and Inflammatory Rheumatism giving way before it. The afflicted are advised to try it.

Holiday Presents.—The cheapest and only genuine meerschaum is bought at Ruth's Meerschaum Manufactory, No. 415 Broome-st.

Furs for the Holidays.—$30,000 worth of furs, of all kinds, selling off at greatly reduced prices, at BANTA'S, No. 357 Canal-st., corner of Wooster.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye is universally acknowledged as the best extant. Factory No. 6 Astor House.

Holiday Presents of Affection and Charity.—WHEELER & WILSON Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine, No. 625 Broadway.

Mott's Chemical Pomade Restores Gray hair, and is decidedly the best hairdressing used. Sold by RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and by all druggists.

Holiday Presents.—Stereoscopes and Views, fine Albums, Landscapes, &c. E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO., No. 501 Broadway, St. Nicholas Block.

Holiday Presents.—Polish & Son, Meerschaum Manufy., Broadway, near 4th-st., dress cut and repaired.

A Clergyman (Rev. J. McMurray,) writing from Halifax, N. S., says: "Having suffered several years with throat affection, to which clergymen are especially subject, and having used various remedies, I have pleasure in giving my testimony as to the relief I have had in the discharge of my Sabbath labors from the use of "*Brown's Bronchial Troches.*" They have been a great comfort. Others to whom I have recommended them have used them with advantage." For Coughs and Colds the Troches are equally efficacious.

Extract from a Paris Letter to Phalon & SON.—* * * Under the name of "Parfum de Cereus," the firm of Marsalis Freres, of this city, have got up an imitation of your NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS, which is pretty fair as regards the quality of the odor, but does not last. Ay, there is the rub, all other floral extracts soon evaporate. PHALON'S NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS is all but imperishable.

The Gorham Manufacturing Company, Silversmiths, of Providence, R. I., inform the trade that they are producing fine Electro-plated Goods, comprising full Dinner and Tea Services and Table Ware of every description of a very superior quality, and of new and elegant designs. The base is Nickel Silver, upon which is a deposit of pure silver of such thickness that they possess all the advantages of solid silver in utility, and from beauty of design and superior finish are undistinguishable from it.

The Gorham Manufacturing Company refer with confidence to the high reputation they have established in the production of Solid Silver Ware, in which they have been for many years engaged, and they now assure the public that they will fully sustain that reputation by the production of Electro-plated Wares of such quality and extreme durability as will insure entire satisfaction to the purchaser. All articles made by them are stamped thus:

GORHAM MFG CO

And all such are fully guaranteed. They feel it necessary particularly to call the attention of purchasers to the above trade-mark, as their designs have been already extensively imitated. These goods can only be procured from responsible dealers throughout the country.

Florence
REVERSIBLE FEED LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.
Best family machine in the world.
FLORENCE S. M. CO.,
No. 505 Broadway.

Wilcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.
"Its seam is less liable to rip than the Lock-Stitch." [*Judge's Report," at the "Grand Trial."*] 508 Broadway.

Sewing Machines,
For Sale and To Rent,
V. W. WICKES, NO. 744 BROADWAY, UP STAIRS.

The Most Elegant and Useful Holiday GIFT.—One of the unrivalled Elliptic Hook Lockstitch Sewing Machines, No. 543 Broadway.

Weed Sewing-Machine Company, No. 506 Broadway, the only LOCK-STITCH FAMILY MACHINE that uses a *straight needle*.

The Best Holiday Present—GROVER & BAKER'S highest Premium Sewing Machine, No. 495 Broadway.

The Howe Machine Co.'s Lock-stitch Sewing-Machines.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., (original inventor of Sewing Machine,) President, 699 Broadway, N. Y.

A Most Superior Article for Muffins, tea biscuit, corn bread, &c., &c., the PIONEER YEAST POWDER, sold by all grocers and made by TAYLOR & YOUNG, No. 186 Front-st., New-York.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, first quality; Hair Dye and Hair Dyeing, all colors, at BACHELOR'S, No. 16 Bond-st.

MARRIED.

KENDALL—SERGEANT.—On Wednesday, Dec. 12, at the Church of the Mediator, South Yonkers, by Rev. W. T. Wilson, Rector, assisted by Rev. W. B. Morrow, B. F. KENDALL, of New-York, to E. A. SERGEANT, second daughter of Wm. Sergeant, of Spuyten Duyvil.

RENNIE—CONNOR.—On Tuesday, Dec. 11, by Rev. Morgan Dix, D. D., WILLIAM RENNIE, of Lodi, N. J., to HARRIET M., daughter of John C. Connor, of this City.

DIED.

CORNELL.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, Dec. 12, MARY A., wife of Charles B. Cornell, and daughter of the late W. J. Morgan.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

COLLORD.—On Wednesday, Dec. 12, JOSEPH, son of George W. and Amanda M. Collord, aged 6 months and 20 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral this day, (Thursday,) at 1 P. M., from No. 61 7th-st.

COPLAND.—On Tuesday, Dec. 11, JOHN EDWARD, son of John M. and Abbe D. Copland, aged 4 months.

Funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 513 West 23d-st., Thursday, Dec. 13, at 2 o'clock.

FRANKEL.—On Wednesday morning, Dec. 12, LIZZIE, wife of Adolph Frankel, and daughter of the late Benedict Joseph, in the 27th year of her age.

Funeral will take place Friday morning at 9 o'clock, from the residence of her mother, No. 167 West 17th-st. Relatives and friends are invited.

HENDERSON.—On Wednesday evening, Dec. 12, JESSIE CAIRNS, widow of David Henderson, in the 70th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 64 East 31st-st.

LATHROP.—At his residence, near Madison, N. J., on Wednesday, Dec. 12, FRANK LATHROP, in the 34th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at St. Peter's Church, Morristown, on Friday, the 14th inst., at 11 o'clock.

MACARTHY.—At Morrisania, on Wednesday, Dec. 12, CHARLES MACARTHY, in the 51st year of his age.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's papers.

RUTHERFORD.—On Wednesday morning, Dec. 12, at the Metropolitan Hotel, CAROLINE, wife of BEVERLY, daughter of James and Margaret V. Rutherford, late of Brooklyn.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

SMYTH.—On Monday evening, Dec. 10, at his residence, No. 28 5th-av., JOHN W. SMYTH, merchant, in the 69th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from Calvary Church, corner of 4th-av. and 21st-st., on Thursday, Dec. 13, at 10 o'clock A. M., without further notice.

TOMKINS.—On Tuesday, Dec. 11, JANE, wife of Chas. M. Tomkins, aged 44 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of George Washington Lodge No. 285, F. A. M., and Amity Chapter, R. A. M., are invited to attend the funeral on Friday, 14th, at 2 o'clock, from her residence, Stockton-st., between Tompkins and Throop avs., Brooklyn. Myrtle-av. cars pass the door.

TYNG.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 12, HARRY CLAYTON, youngest child of Stephen A. and Eliza J. Tower, aged 1 year, 4 months and 4 days.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, from their residence, No. 3 Gilford-place, this (Thursday) evening at 7 o'clock, without further notice.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

YTURBIDE.—At the Clarendon Hotel, between 7 and 7½ P. M. on Tuesday, Dec. 11, DON AGUSTIN G. DE YTURBIDE, eldest son of the liberator of Mexico.

OFFICIAL.
DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 9, 1866.

Information has been received at this Department from Mr. Lee Moses, the Consul of the United States at Brunai, Borneo, of the death, on the 22d of May last, at that place, of Mr. THOMAS BRADLEY HARRIS, of New-York City, connected with the "American Trading Company of Borneo."

MISCELLANEOUS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
FINE FANCY GOODS, WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
JEWEL CASES,
WORK BOXES,
GLOVE BOXES,
WRITING DESKS,
TRAVELING BAGS,
DRESSING CASES,
CARD CASES,
OPERA GLASSES,
OPERA FANS,
PORTMONNAIES,
PERFUMERY,
TOILET ARTICLES,
CHESS MEN,
BACKGAMMON BOARDS,
DOMINOES AND DICE,
PORCELAINES,
BOHEMIAN GLASS,
TERRA COTTA WARE.

An endless variety of "BIJOUTERIE" ARTICLES DE PARIS. GAMES, TOYS, &c., &c., &c. IMPORTED EXPRESSLY for the HOLIDAY TRADE, is now offered for sale for NET CASH at UNPRECEDENTED LOW PRICES, by

J. M. BOWEN & CO.,
Importers, No. 43 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

Goods delivered to all parts of the City free of expense.

INDIA RUBBER TOYS,
VULCANITE JEWELRY
and FANCY ARTICLES
in great variety, for the HOLIDAYS, at
GOODYEAR'S I. R. GLOVE M'F'G CO.,
No. 205 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.

SCROFULA, BRONCHITIS, AFFECTIONS of the Lungs, Piles, Female Complaints and Diseases of Children specifically treated by Dr. A. UPHAM, No. 39 East 4th-st., third door from the Bowery, and between Bowery and Broadway.

HILL'S HAIR DYE, 50 CENTS.—BLACK, Brown; instantaneous; best; cheapest in use; quantity equals dollar size. Depot No. 68 John-st. Sold by all druggists.

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION FOR the married. Sent, postage paid, in sealed envelope, on receipt of ten cents. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

COMFORT AND CURE FOR THE RUPtured. Sent, postage paid, on receipt of ten cents. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

OLD EYES MADE NEW WITHOUT spectacles, doctor or medicine. Sent, postage paid, on receipt of ten cents. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED WINSLOW'S GREEN CORN, a necessity for every family. For sale by all respectable grocers throughout the country.

USE BROWN'S GLASS CLEANING POLISH For sale by all grocers. Manufactory 74 Bleecker-st

MISCELLANEOUS.

STRUMATIC SALT BATHS.

THE PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S STRUMATIC SALT AND WATER, are sovereign for the cure DYSPEPSIA, RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, SWOLLEN GLANDS, ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN, &c., &c.

For sale at all the principal druggists.

PH. EPPELSHEIMERS, Agent,
No. 56 Cedar-st.

W. TAYLOR, NO. 555 BROADWAY.
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
BON BON BOXES IN GREAT VARIETY, OF WOOD, SILK, LEATHER, PAPER, &c.
PERFUMED HANDKERCHIEF AND GLOVE BOXES.
BOXES OF FRUIT, PRUNES, CHOCOLATE, EMBOSSED PAPER CANDY BAGS, SILK CANDY BAGS, CORNUCOPIAS, &c.

JOHN A. REED,
(Successor to E. W. Burr,)
DIAMOND JEWELER,
Has now open at his
DIAMOND PARLOR,
No. 791 Broadway,
Opposite Grace Church,
A large assortment of
DIAMONDS, RARE GEMS,
and
FINE JEWELRY.

TIFFANY & CO.,
NOS. 550 AND 552 BROADWAY,
Are now opening over 100 cases of choice goods of their own importation, and specially made to their order—embracing all the novelties in
JEWELRY, CLOCKS, BRONZES AND FANCY GOODS
produced this season in Paris, London, Vienna, Geneva, Naples, Rome, &c., &c., forming the most extensive assortment of rich and rare articles of luxury ever exhibited on this continent.

FURNITURE
OF THE LATEST STYLES, CONSISTING OF PARLOR, DINING-ROOM and CHAMBER SUITES, in Rosewood, Walnut, and Maple, retailing at manufacturers' prices,
AT F. KRUTINA'S
MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS,
Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston-st.,
between Bowery and 2d-av.
All Goods warranted.

WHITE & GLENNEY,
PRACTICAL DENTISTS,
No. 893 Broadway.

C. A. STEVENS & CO.,
No. 39 East 14th-st., Union-square,
MANUFACTURING JEWELERS AND SILVERSMITHS.
Our stock embraces the latest designs, together with many novelties of r

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES.
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881.
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues, Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds, and other desirable Securities.
Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
Corner Wall and Nassau Sts., New York.
We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of
GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, SEVEN-THIRTIES,
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
JAY COOKE & CO.

THE TENTH NATIONAL BANK
Will remove to
NO. 336 BROADWAY, CORNER WORTH-ST.,
On or about Dec. 15.
BANKERS' AND DEALERS' ACCOUNTS SOLICITED.
D. L. ROSS, President.
J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

TO BANKERS, BROKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES.
BONDS STOLEN, $10,000 REWARD.
The Royal Insurance Company will pay a reward of $10,000 for the recovery of Government securities contained in a tin box stolen from their safe on the 10th inst., and will pay in that proportion for the recovery of any portion of the said securities. The public are cautioned against negotiating said securities.

5 per cent. Coupon 1874 Bonds, $1,000 each.

Nos.	1,656	1,657	1,658	1,659	4,931	10,695	10,696
Nos.	11,341	12,950	12,951	12,952	12,958	12,954	12,955
Nos.	12,986	12,987	12,988	12,989	12,990	14,493	14,494
Nos.	14,495	14,496	14,962	15,159	15,160	15,161	16,761
Nos.	16,762	16,763	16,764	16,765	16,766	16,767	16,768
Nos.	16,769	16,770	16,771	16,772	16,773	16,774	16,775
Nos.	16,776	16,777	16,778	16,779	16,780	16,781	16,782
Nos.	16,783	16,784	16,785	16,786	16,787	16,788	16,789
Nos.	16,790	16,791	16,792	16,793	16,794	16,795	16,796
Nos.	16,797	16,798	16,799	16,800	5,989	14,026	

6 per cent. Coupon 1881 Bonds, $1,000 each.
Payable to the order of Adam Norrie and Benjamin B. Sherman, Committee, and not indorsed.

Nos.	65,997	65,998	65,999	66,000	66,001	66,002	66,003
Nos.	66,004	66,005	66,006	66,007	66,008	66,009	66,010
Nos.	66,011	66,012	66,013	66,014	66,015	66,016	66,017
Nos.	66,018	66,019	66,020	66,021	66,022		

7-30 Bonds, $1,000 each.

Nos.	12,099	20,899	25,045	25,046	25,047	25,940	34,556
Nos.	75,599	116,634	117,827	117,828	117,829	117,830	117,831
Nos.	118,903	124,719					

5-20 Bonds, $1,000 each.

Nos.	36,551	28,870	38,806	38,805	38,807	38,804	38,808
Nos.	28,867	28,868					

6 per cent. 1881 Bonds, $1,000 each.

Nos.	8,902	8,906	8,903	8,894	8,908	8,910	8,909
Nos.	8,911	8,907	8,904	8,899	8,905	8,901	8,900
Nos.	8,898	8,896	8,897	8,895			

6 per cent. 1881 Bonds, $500 each.
Nos. 1,267 1,266 1,264 1,265 15,486 15,487
U. S. Coupon Bonds, 5 per cent. 10-40, $1,000 each.
Nos. 36,289 98,813 98,814 102,542
U. S. Coupon Bonds, 5 per cent. 10-40, $500 each.
Nos. 35,275 35,276 35,277 25,278 35,279 35,280 35,281
Nos. 35,282
Registered stock of 1881, $10,000 each.
Nos. 9,662 9,663 9,664
Registered stock of 1881, $5,000 each.
Nos. 7,224 7,278 7,279 7,280 7,281 7,282 6,911
Nos. 2,618
Registered stock of 1881, $1,000 each.
Nos. 17,404 18,338 18,339 18,340 18,234
7-30 per cent. Bonds.
Nos. 1,782 1,783, $5,000 each. No. 11,273, $1,000.
No. 56 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, 11th December, 1866.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE ST. PAUL AND PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MINNESOTA,
which are only $10,000 per mile on finished road. For sale by TURNER BROTHERS,
Bankers, corner of Nassau and Pine sts.

AMERICAN BANKING, EXCHANGE AND COMMISSION HOUSE.
Nos. 3 and 5 Rue Scribe, Paris, France.
JAMES W. TUCKER,
EDWARD R. ANDREWS.
JAMES W. TUCKER & CO. buy and sell United States Securities and Foreign Exchange, issue and cash Letters of Credit, as well as transact a general commission business, and refer, by permission, to the following gentlemen:
REFERENCES:
WM. T. ANDREWS, Esq., President National City Bank, Boston.
WM. H. ASPINWALL, Esq., New-York.
JAMES H. BEAL, Esq., President Second National Bank, Boston.
WM. T. BLODGETT, Esq., New-York.
T. HALL FAILE, Esq., New-York.
DUDLEY S. GREGORY, Esq., Jersey City, New-Jersey.
GEORGE GRISWOLD, Esq., New-York.
STEPHEN HYATT, Esq., New-York.
WM. S. JENKINS, Esq., Cashier Bank of America, New-York.
AMOS A. LAWRENCE, Esq., Boston.
WM. H. MACY, Esq., President Leather Manufacturers' Bank, New-York.
MOSES TAYLOR, Esq., President City Bank, New-York.
JONATHAN THORNE, Esq., New-York.
R. SANDS TUCKER, Esq., New-York.
JOHN E. WILLIAMS, Esq., President Metropolitan Bank, New-York.
W. H. WEBB, Esq., New-York.
SAML. WILLETS, Esq., New-York.
Messrs. JAS. M. BEEBE & CO., Boston.
Messrs. CLARK, ADAMS & CLARK, Boston.
Messrs. C. F. HOVEY & CO., Boston.
Messrs. HOWES & MACY, Bankers, No. 30 Wall-st., New-York.
Messrs. HOYT BROTHERS, New-York.
Messrs. BUSSING, CROCKER & CO., New-York.
Messrs. SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., New-York.
Messrs. W. A. & A. M. WHITE, New-York.
Messrs. WM. F. WELD & CO., Boston.

GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 6 NEW-ST.,
Stock Exchange Building,
NEW-YORK.
A. W. GREENLEAF, BENSON VAN VLIET,
JOHN B. NORRIS, M. F. HAZEN.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1866.
The annual election for Eleven Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking Room on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1867.
Polls open from 11 to 12 A. M.
J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE stockholders of the WASHINGTON MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, of the City of New-York:
That at a special meeting of the Directors of said Company, held at their office, No. 40 Pine-st., in said City, on the 30th day of November, A. D. 1866, in view of a deficiency in the capital of said Company, caused by unprecedented marine disasters, and under and in pursuance of section 11 of the charter of said Company, and of the statute in such case made and provided, it was unanimously resolved that an assessment of forty per cent. be and the same was accordingly duly assessed upon each and every share of the capital stock of said Company, payable at the office of said Company, No. 40 Pine-st., in said City, on or before the 3d day of January, 1867.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1866.
A. L. McCARTHY, Secretary.

SEVEN THOUSAND DOLLARS WANTED for two years on hotel furniture, fixtures, &c., in this City, worth $40,000; for which a premium will be paid over seven per cent., or an interest for this amount sold to a competent party.
The property is insured for $40,000 in City companies, and is now mortgaged for $5,000; good indorsed notes for the amount running one or two years will also be given if desired; also A No. 1 references. Address W., Box No. 2,98 Post-office.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1866.
INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.
Of all denominations, can be obtained at this office at the full commissions allowed by law, viz.: On amounts of fifty dollars and upward, 2 per cent.; one hundred dollars and upward, 3 per cent.; five hundred dollars and upward, 4 per cent.; one thousand dollars and upward, 5 per cent.; the commissions being payable in stamps.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

CROTON NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1866.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors, will be held at the banking-room on TUESDAY, the 8th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
By order of the Board.
M. T. RODMAN, Cashier.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1866.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors, will be held at the banking room on TUESDAY, the 8th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. By order of the Board.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE,
SPRINGFIELD, Nov. 25, 1866.
THE INTEREST ON THE PUBLIC debt of the State of Illinois, maturing on the 1st Monday of January, 1867, will be paid at the Ocean National Bank of the City of New-York, on the 7th, to the 22d inclusive, of January, 1867.
JAMES H. BEVERIDGE, State Treasurer.

THE NATIONAL MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1866.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking house, No. 38 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 14th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
F. CHANDLER, Cashier.

NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1866.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN Directors of this Bank, for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, Broadway and Chambers sts., on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1867. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

NOTICE OF ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL election for directors of the first-class of the NORTH AMERICA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 19. Polls open from 3 to 5 o'clock P. M.
J. W. MERRILL, Secretary.

WEST POINT MILITARY ACADEMY.—Any party wishing to secure a cadetship in this institution for a son, or other relative, can address MAJOR, at this office.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
SOUTHWEST
Pacific R. R. Co.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST GUARANTEED BY THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
IN COUPON BONDS
OF
$1,000 EACH,
TWENTY YEARS TO RUN.
DUE SEPT. 15, 1886.
INTEREST AT THE RATE OF SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM,
PAYABLE IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK ON THE FIRST DAYS OF JANUARY AND JULY.

These Bonds are issued on 77 miles of completed road, now in operation to Rolla, in the State of Missouri, which cost to construct $1,500,000
And 13 miles of road graded, with material on hand, to be completed by Jan. 1, 1867, at a cost of 500,000
Together with 260,000 acres of land, now being disposed of at a minimum of $5 per acre, (maximum $40) 1,300,000
Say present total value of $3,300,000
THE AMOUNT OF BONDS ISSUED IS $2,000,000.
SECURED BY MORTGAGE TO JOHN P. YELVERTON AND CHAS. H. WARD, OF NEW-YORK, AS TRUSTEES OF THE ABOVE NAMED PROPERTY.
By a provision of this Mortgage, when lands are sold to the amount of $40,000, it is to constitute a special fund for the redemption of a like amount of these Bonds at a rate not exceeding 105 per cent. They are also receivable at PAR by the Company in payment of its sales of lands.

At St. Louis this road connects with all the Eastern railways, and runs west through the most attractive parts of the State of Missouri, via Franklin, St. James, Rolla, Lebanon, Marshfield, Granby (lead mines) and Neosho, to the west line of the State. At Springfield it will connect with the Great Atlantic and Pacific Railroad (its eastern terminus) to the Pacific.
When completed, it will present a road of 310 miles in length, costing about $12,000,000
With 1,036,000 acres of land, valued at 10,000,000
Showing a total value of $22,000,000
With a total amount of bonds authorized, with the guarantee as above, of $7,250,000
Which may be issued at a rate not exceeding $25,000 per mile of completed work as it progresses.
Of the present issue of $2,000,000 of bonds, the sum of $500,000 is now offered for sale at the low rate of 80 per cent., subject to advance at the option of the Company.
For further particulars apply to
WARD & CO.,
Bankers,
No. 54 Wall-st., New-York.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT STOCKS
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1866.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81	108	108½	June, 7-30	105⅛	105⅜
Coupon, 1881	112⅜	112⅝	July, 7-30	105⅛	105⅜
5-20 Regist'd '62	106½	106¾	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	116¼	116½
5-20 Coupon, '62	107⅜	107⅝	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	115¾	116
5-20 Coupon, '64	105⅞	106⅛	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	115¼	115½
5-20 Coupon, '65	106	106¼	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	114¼	114½
5-20 " new, '65	108⅛	108⅜	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	113¼	113½
10-40 Registered	99½	99¾	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	111½	112
10-40 Coupon	99¾	100	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	110½	111
Gold	137⅛	137¼	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	110	110½
August, 7-30	105⅛	105⅜	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65	109¾	110¼

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
REGULAR SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY will hold his regular semiweekly auction sale of STOCKS AND BONDS THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Dec. 13, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway. The list will embrace Insurance, Bank and other securities, for permanent and profitable investment.
Albert H. Nicolay,
STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST., N. Y.

CAPITAL $5,000,000.
FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1866.
ELECTION NOTICE.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank for the election of nine Directors and three Inspectors, will be held at their Banking Room on the second Tuesday in January, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
By order of the Board.
B. SEMAN, Cashier.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.
DEC. 3, 1866.
Schedules of (20) Thirty or more Seven and three-tenths Coupons, payable Dec. 15th, inst., will now be received for examination.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 363 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1866.
AN ELECTION FOR NINE DIRECTORS of this institution, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the banking-room on TUESDAY, the 8th day of January next, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
JOHN T. HALL, Cashier.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1866.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR ELEVEN Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1867. Polls open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.
J. L. JEWETT, Jr., Cashier.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE BONDS and coupons of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, secured by the mortgage executed by said company, dated May 8, 1857, and conveying to THOMAS E. WALKER and CURTIS RAYMOND, as trustees, the division of said company's railroad, known as the Second division, extending westwardly from Iowa City, and all the rolling stock and other property appurtenant thereto, together with all the interest of said company in the lands granted by the United States to the State of Iowa, and by said State to said company in aid of the construction of said railroad, by the several acts of Congress and of the General Assembly of Iowa, set forth or referred to in said mortgage. Notice is hereby given to present their bonds and coupons at the office of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company, in the City of New-York within 2 years from the ninth day of July, 1866, for payment of the amount to be paid thereon by the undersigned, present trustees of said mortgage, in pursuance of the decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Iowa, made May 11, 1866, by which decree said mortgage was foreclosed, and in obedience to which decree the said mortgaged property has been sold, and certain moneys being proceeds thereof have been paid to the undersigned as such trustee for the benefit of the holders of said bonds and coupons entitled to share therein; and if any of said bonds and coupons are not so presented within the time aforesaid, the holders of such bonds and coupons not so presented will be debarred by the said decree from all right to have any portion of the proceeds of the sale of said mortgaged property applied in payment thereof.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Trustees.
NEW-YORK, Dec. ..., 1866.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE BONDS and coupons of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, secured by the mortgage executed by said Company to EDWARD W. DUNHAM, the undersigned, as trustee, dated July 1, 1855, and conveying the eastern division of said Company's railroad, extending from the eastern line of the State of Iowa, at Davenport, to Iowa City and Muscatine, with the rolling-stock and property appurtenant thereto, notice is hereby given to present their bonds and coupons at the office of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company in the City of New-York, within two years from the 9th day of July, 1866, for payment of the amount to be paid thereon by the undersigned trustee of said mortgage, in pursuance of the decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Iowa, made May 11, 1866, by which decree said mortgage was foreclosed, and in obedience to which decree the said mortgaged property has been sold, and certain moneys, being proceeds thereof, have been paid to the undersigned, as such trustee, for the benefit of the holders of said bonds and coupons entitled to share therein, and if any of said bonds and coupons are not so presented within the time aforesaid the holders of such bonds and coupons not so presented will be debarred by the said decree from all right to have any portion of the proceeds of the sale of said mortgaged property applied in payment thereof.
F. H. TOWS, Trustee.
DEC. 4, 1866.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE BONDS AND COUPONS OF THE MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY, secured by the mortgage, executed by said company to Edward W. Dunham, the undersigned, as Trustee, dated July 1, 1856, and conveying that division of said Company's railroad, known as the Oskaloosa Division, extending west from the City of Muscatine, and the rolling stock and property appurtenant thereto.—Notice is hereby given to present their bonds and coupons at the office of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company in the City of New-York, within two years from the ninth day of July, 1866, for payment of the amount to be paid thereon by the undersigned Trustee of said mortgage, in pursuance of the decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Iowa, made May 11, 1866, by which decree said mortgage was foreclosed, and in obedience to which decree the said mortgaged property has been sold, and certain moneys, being proceeds thereof, have been paid to the undersigned as such Trustee for the benefit of the holders of said bonds and coupons entitled to share therein; and if any of said bonds and coupons are not so presented within the time aforesaid, the holders of such bonds and coupons not so presented will be debarred by the said decree from all right to have any portion of the proceeds of the sale of said mortgaged property applied in payment thereof.
December 4, 1866. F. H. TOWS, Trustee.

FINANCIAL.

ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE
BANKERS,
NO. 14 WALL-ST.,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
Of all issues, and execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD

PARTIES HAVING BILLS TO BE COLLECTED should leave them with DAVID A. RITTER, Collection Agency, No. 5 Beekman-st. Good references.

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE MUTUAL LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE CORNER OF BROADWAY AND LIBERTY-STREET.
F. S. WINSTON, President.
Cash Assets, Nov. 1, 1866.
$17,316,001 83.
This Company issues Life, Endowment and Paid-up Policies, in various forms, and at rates as favorable as is consistent with security.
DIVIDENDS ANNUAL AND IN CASH, which may be used in payment of premiums, or on paid-up policies, as an annual CASH INCOME TO THE ASSURED.
Attention is called to the
INSTALMENT FEATURE,
Securing to the beneficiaries annuities for any number of years after the death of the assured.
RICHARD A. McCURDY, V. P.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.
ISAAC ABBATT, JOHN M. STUART, } Secretaries.

DIVIDENDS.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.
DIVIDEND NO. 14.
The Board of Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal have, by a resolution dated Nov. 20, 1866, declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on account of principal of Registered Illinois and Michigan Canal Bonds.
Said dividend will be paid to the holders of said bonds at the office of the Treasurer of the Board of Trustees, No. 89 Maiden-lane, on and after Jan. 2, 1867.
The bonds must be presented for examination before the payment of the dividend, in order that they may be verified and stamped.
WILLIAM H. SWIFT, HENRY GRINNELL, SHERIDAN WAIT, } Trustees I. & M. Canal.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1866.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY.
A dividend of FIVE DOLLARS per share, (free of Government tax,) has this day been declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable at this office on and after Jan. 2, 1867. The transfer-books will close on the 17th inst. and reopen on the 2d day of January next.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1866.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO., No. 57 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1866.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Dividend of Seven per Cent., less Government tax, on the preferred stock of this Company for the year ending the 1st day of December next, payable on and after the 17th day of December next in the preferred stock of the Company, at par, to holders of said stock as shown by the books of the Company on the 1st day of December. The Transfer-Books will be closed on the afternoon of the 1st of December, and open on the morning of the 18th. Fractional parts of a share of the Dividend declared will be paid for in cash by the Treasurer at the rate of the price of the stock on the 15th December instant.
A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
No. 96 Warren-st.
Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto, free of Government tax. Open daily from 10 to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Sec'y.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 3 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1866.
DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIfied that interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum will be paid on all sums from $1 to $500, and at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on all sums over $500, which have been deposited for the space of six and three months previous to the 1st day of January 1, 1867, payable on and after the 21st day of January next. Interest not called for will be added to the principal and draw interest as if deposited previous to the 1st of January.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. till 3 P. M., and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 P. M.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.
WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.

PROPOSALS.

TO ARCHITECTS.
PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR NEW BUILDINGS FOR THE WAR DEPARTMENT AT WASHINGTON, D. C.
Architects are invited to prepare plans and specifications, and estimates of cost, for new fire-proof buildings for the War Department, on the site now occupied by the War Department and adjacent vacant ground, in Washington, D. C.
The buildings required should have a superficial area as large as the site selected will admit of. Photographs of site, and all other information relating to the subject, will be furnished to Architects desiring to compete for the work, upon application, personally or by letter, to the undersigned.
A premium of $3,000 for the first, $2,000 for the second, and $1,000 for the third most acceptable plans and specifications received, will be awarded, upon the approval of the Hon. Secretary of War, by the Board of Officers charged with the duty of selecting a site and preparing plans and specifications for the buildings of the War Department under act of Congress approved July 28, 1866.
The plans and specifications must be sent to the office of Brevet Lieut.-Col. T. J. Treadwell, Recorder of the Board, Ordnance Office, Winder's Building, Washington, D. C., on or before the first day of February, 1867.
The Board will reserve the right to reject any or all plans submitted, should none be deemed suitable for the purpose, as well as to retain any or all of such plans.
By order of the Board.
T. J. TREADWELL,
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel U. S. A., Recorder.

PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. N., No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1866.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 M. the 28th of December, 1866, for the following description of granite, to be delivered immediately, free of expense to the Government, at the New-York Navy-yard, and subject to the usual inspection thereat:
BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS.
20,000 cubic feet rough-cut Eastern granite, one-third to be 16 feet long and 4 feet wide; one-third to be from 10 to 13 feet long and 3½ to 4 feet wide; one-third to be from 6 to 9 feet long and from 3½ to 3 feet wide—all to dress exactly 18 inches in thickness. The stone to be sound, free from holes, and to be rough dressed all round.
20,000 cubic feet Eastern granite for wall above low water; to be from 4 to 10 feet long, 3 to 4 feet wide, and 18 inches in thickness. Beds, builds and joints to be rough-cut, and have full joints, all to be cut so as to form a good bend, 4,515 square feet face, to have chiseled arris, one inch wide, and to be neatly pointed, and free from holes; batter of face 1½ inch to the foot.
Responsible security will be required for the prompt and faithful delivery of the above. Blank forms for bidders to be had at this office.
JOHN D. GIBSON,
Paymaster, U. S. N.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 17th day of December, 1866, I shall proceed to draw Jurors for the following Courts, to be held in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 7th day of January, 1867:
Two panels of 100 Petit Jurors each for a Supreme Court Circuit, Parts 1 and 2.
A panel of 150 Petit Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.
A panel of 36 Grand Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.
Two panels of 104 Petit Jurors each for a Superior Court, Parts 1 and 2.
Two panels of 104 Petit Jurors each for a Court of Common Pleas, Parts 1 and 2.
WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, NEW COURT-HOUSE, PARK, Dec. 3, 1866.
TO TAX-PAYERS.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that an additional One per cent. will be added on the 15th inst. to all taxes unpaid on that day. On the 1st of January following, interest at the rate of Twelve per cent. will be added, to be calculated from the 15th day of October, 1866, to the date of payment.
JOHN MURPHY, Receiver.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of ROWLAND, NEWMAN & CO., has been this day dissolved by mutual consent.
JOHN ROWLAND,
JAMES M. NEWMAN,
WILLIAM H. BELKNAP.
The business of said firm will hereafter be carried on under the firm name of ROWLAND & BELKNAP.
JOHN ROWLAND,
WILLIAM H. BELKNAP.
Dated NEW-YORK, 11th December, 1866.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO CAPITALISTS AND MANUFACTURERS.
FOR SALE—A very valuable patent for the manufacture of Dusters and Brushes from leather, to supersede the use of feathers, at great reduction of cost.
Address Box No. 1,816 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—THE WHOLE OR HALF INTEREST in a Broadway wine and ale vault down town, doing a good business; good reason for selling; long lease. Apply to S. W. BENEDICT, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-st.

PARTNER WANTED IN ONE OF THE LARGEST distilleries and rectifying establishments in this city, now in full operation. For full particulars address DISTILLER, Box No. 134 Times Office.

RECTIFYING HOUSE AND ALCOHOL DISTILLERY FOR SALE—A large establishment complete and in working order. Apply at No. 136 Front-st., New-York.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSE BLANKETS
Retailed at wholesale prices.
R. CAMPBELL,
No. 50 4th-av.
Fine Harness, Saddles, &c.

HORSES BOARDED AT FIFTH-AV. Stables, corner 44th-st. and 5th-av., with best of care for $30 per month.

NEWSPAPERS.

DICKENS' CHRISTMAS STORY IS PUBlished in the NEW-YORK SUN. Price two cents.

AUCTION SALES.

H. G. EVANS, Auctioneer.
CONTINUATION SALE
THIS DAY at 2 o'clock, and the following days, of RICH CHINA, BOHEMIAN GLASS,
French clocks, bronze and Parian figures, &c., the entire importation of
B. BEHVESCH,
No. 439 Broadway.

GOVERNMENT SALE AT AUGUSTA.
The following property will be sold at a PUBLIC AUCTION, to be held at the UNITED STATES ARSENAL AT AUGUSTA, GEORGIA, on
THURSDAY, Dec. 20, 1866.
Property at FORT FISHER, NORTH CAROLINA, as follows:
About 70,000 pounds unserviceable guns, shot and shell.
34 unserviceable gun-carriages, with the irons on them.
340 barrels damaged powder.
Lying at the railroad depot in ATLANTA, Ga.:
164 ... pounds cast-iron guns.
At ... INDLAY IRON WORKS AT MACON, Ga.:
A fine steam-press hammer, acting direct from cylinder; weight of drop 2,000 pounds.
At the AUGUSTA ARSENAL AND POWDER WORKS the following:
112,000 pounds cast-iron guns.
12,000 pounds cast-iron castings, some of them valuable.
350,000 pounds cast-iron scrap, (shot and shell, &c.)
6,000 pounds iron copper scrap.
190 field gun-carriages, with the irons on them.
140 ammunition chests, (black walnut and copper.)
60 sets artillery harness for two horses.
And a quantity of other property, consisting of, principally, saddles, horses, equipments, infantry accoutrements, (leather,) musket appendages, harness, bullet-moulds, powder-flasks and blacksmith bellows.
The sale will commence at 10 A. M. and continue until all the property is sold.
TERMS: Twenty per cent. on the day of the sale and the remainder when the property is delivered, or within ten days.
Persons desiring to purchase the property, either at Fort Fisher, N. C., Atlanta or Macon, Ga., should examine it before the day of the sale.
D. W. FLAGLER, Brevet Lieut.-Col. U. S. A.,
Capt. of Ordnance, Comdg. Augusta Arsenal.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT VESSELS AND QUARTERMASTER'S PROPERTY.
DEPOT OF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 10, 1866.
Will be sold, at public auction, at the port of Baltimore, (Fardy's Wharf, south side of Basin,) on THURSDAY, 20th inst., at 12 M., the splendid side-wheel steamer, CITY OF ALBANY, rebuilt in 1864, of — tons; length, 200 feet; breadth of beam, 35 feet; depth of hold, 10 feet; cylinder 40 inches, and 12 feet stroke.
Also, the steamtug ISLANDER, of — tons; length, 58 feet; breadth of beam, 14 feet; depth of hold 7 feet, and 17-inch cylinder. Both vessels of light draft, hulls sound and strong, and engines and boilers in good condition.
A small quantity of Quartermaster's property, consisting of 11 anchors and 22,695 pounds chain-cable, will be disposed of at the same time and place to the highest bidder.
Terms cash, in Government funds on day of sale. Inquiries respecting the sale may be addressed to the undersigned, or to the auctioneers, Messrs. ADREON, THOMAS & CO., No. 18 South Charles-st.
By order of the Quartermaster-General.
A. S. KIMBALL,
Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A., Depot Quartermaster.

STEAMERS ARAGO AND FULTON FOR SALE.
The above steamers will be offered for sale at public auction on SATURDAY, Dec. 22, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Merchants' Exchange, Trinity Buildings, by JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., auctioneers,
No. 7 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT DEfault has been made in the payment of the consideration moneys mentioned in a certain mortgage, dated February twentieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, made by the North American Lloyd Steamship Company to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and that, pursuant to the terms of said mortgage, the said Pacific Mail Steamship Company will by P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer, offer for sale at the [salesroom of the] Merchant's Exchange, at No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the twenty-sixth day of December, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, and sell at public auction the two several steamships, or vessels, respectively called *Atlantic* and *Baltic*—the said steamship *Atlantic* being of the burden of 2,667 98-100 tons, and the said steamship *Baltic* being of the burden of 2,644 44-100 tons, together with all and singular their respective masts, bowsprits, sails, boats, anchors, cables and all other necessaries thereunto appertaining and belonging.
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,
F. W. G. BELLOWS, Vice-President.
CLARKSON N. POTTER, of counsel, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1866.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction, on FRIDAY, Dec. 14, at 10½ o'clock, at our salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st.:
SURVEYORS' INSTRUMENTS.—Comprising telescopes, surveyor's compasses, with ball and socket; joint levels, old English theodolite, achromatic microscopes, with movable stage, &c.; sextant, made by Davenport; brass alarms, sun-dials, tripods, condrometer, leveling instruments, brass scales, spy-glasses, thermometers, drawing instruments, engine models, &c.
ALSO,
A superior chronometer, made by M. J. Tobias.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
FRIDAY, DEC. 14, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., at Central Salesrooms, corner Willoughby and Pearl sts, Brooklyn, pianos, mirrors, rosewood parlor suites, marble-top chamber and dining-room furniture, hair mattresses, feather beds, bedding, carpets, oil-cloth, stoves, heaters, china and parian vases, figures, bronzes, fancy goods, &c., &c.
Also, at 12 M., 3 horses, 2 cracker wagons, single and double harness, &c.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.
THIS DAY, (THURSDAY,) DEC. 13, AT 11 o'clock, in front of store:
(Under inspection of Port Wardens, for account of whom it may concern,)
SUMAC—49 bags Sumac.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer,
Late Salesman with E. H. Ludlow & Co.
BY THEALL & BROS., THIS DAY, (Thursday.) Continuation sale of Elegant Fancy Goods, Clocks, Bronzes, Parians, &c.
Catalogues now ready, at No. 62 Liberty-st.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK at salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., a large and general assortment of superior parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, mattresses, mirrors, beds and bedding, gas chandeliers, &c.; road wagons, sleighs, &c.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. WILL sell at auction THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom: Trustee's sale of valuable lots on 6th-av., 55th, 56th, 57th and 58th sts.

GOVERNMENT SALE.—BY ORDER OF Chief of Ordnance, I will sell at public auction, on SATURDAY, Dec. 15, 1866, at 12 o'clock, M., in front of store No. 112 Pearl-st., by J. H. Draper & Co., auctioneers, two yoke oxen.
T. T. S. LAIDLEY,
Brevet Col. Com.

FURS.

FURS,
FURS,
FURS.
CHOICE SETTS IN SABLE,
MINK,
ROYAL ERMINE,
SIBERIAN SQUIRREL, etc., etc., etc.
At greatly reduced prices.
BURKE, 469 Broadway and 128 Fulton street.

FINE MINK, SABLE, SQUIRREL, AND other varieties of furs, at reduced prices, at PHILLIPS', No. 236 Bleecker-st. Repairing and altering faithfully executed.

MILLINERY.

MRS. NEWBERRY'S FRENCH DRESS-making and millinery establishment, No. 927 Broadway, first floor.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York—ANSON BLAKE, plaintiff, against SUSAN W. WINSLOW, as executrix of or trustee under the last will and testament of Hubbard Winslow, deceased, and in her own right, EDWARD H. WINSLOW, WILLIAM C. WINSLOW, KENELM WINSLOW, as trustees under the last will and testament of the said Hubbard Winslow, deceased; and, also, in their own right, HELEN A. WINSLOW, wife of the said Edward H. Winslow, EDWARD WINSLOW and HELEN WINSLOW, only children of the said Edward H. Winslow; EDWARD WARREN and ANNA W. WARREN, his wife; FANNY WARREN and EDNA WARREN children of the said Anna W. Warren; ADELINE W. BYINGTON, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants severally above named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, Post-office Buildings, Montague-place, near Court-street, in the City of Brooklyn, State of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated November 22, 1866.
C. J. & C. LOWREY, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
d13—law6wTh*
[U. S. Int. Rev. stamp, 50c., canceled.]

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—THE MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, plaintiffs, against HUGH McCABE, sole executor of the last will and testament of HUGH McCABE, deceased, BERNARD M. McCABE, CATHERINE McCABE, ELIZABETH RILEY, HUGH McCABE, individually, and VICTOR P. RICHARD, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 232 Grand-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Aug. 23, 1866.
SLOSSON & FELLOWS, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
Take notice that the complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 24th day of August, 1866.
SLOSSON & FELLOWS, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
[50-cent U. S. Int. Rev. Stamp, canceled.] n8—law6wTh*

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF JOHN W. MILLS, Surrogate of the County of Westchester, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against the estate of PETER POILLON, JR., late of the town of Yonkers, in said county, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, Executor of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at his office, No. 19 William-st., Room No. 18, New-York City, on or before the 15th day of June, A. D., 1867.
Dated this 5th day of December, A. D., 1866.
WM. B. BLACKWELL, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings: Notice is hereby given, according to law to all persons having claims against BURTON E. CLARK late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 25 Pearl-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the Fourteenth day of February next.
LUCIUS BRADLEY, Executor.
Dated, AUG. 7, 1866. A8-law6m

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

KUCKOO CLOCKS,
Wholesale and retail at A. FRANKFIELD & CO., Patentee, sole manufacturer, No. 209 6th-av. Ladies' watches with secret locket for likeness, besides a great variety of other watches, French clocks, jewelry and silverware at A. FRANKFIELD & CO., No. 209 6th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. 315 8th-av., corner 26th-st.

DRY GOODS

NO BIG PROFITS! NO DULL TRADE!
But crowds of customers and cheap goods.
A HEAVY CRASH IN MUSLINS.
FINE MUSLINS, 12½c.; former price, 13c.
FINER GOODS, 14c. and 16c.
EXTRA QUALITY, 20c., 25c. and 30c.
BEST 4-4 WAMSUTTAS, 35c.
OTHER STORES CHARGE 44c.
ALSO, BIG LOTS MERINOES, ALPACAS, POPLINS, DRESS GOODS, &c.,
RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
10,000 AUCTION BLANKETS, nearly half price.
FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 167 8th-av., near 18th-st.,
And FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 272 Bleecker-st.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
CARPETS
AND
OIL-CLOTHS.
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
NO. 456 BROADWAY,
NEAR GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK, HAVE ON HAND A LARGE AND SELECT STOCK OF NEW FALL STYLES,
WHICH THEY ARE OFFERING AT IMPORTERS' AND MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
TAPESTRY CARPETS AS LOW AS $1 75 PER YARD.
CARPETS MADE UP AND LAID AT SHORT NOTICE.

RICH DRY GOODS
FOR
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
AT GREAT BARGAINS.
STRANG & ADRIANCE,
No. 355 BROADWAY, between Franklin and Leonard sts., will offer on MONDAY, Dec. 10, at retail
THE GREATEST BARGAINS YET OFFERED, from last week's peremptory auction sales.
RICH SILK AND DRESS GOODS,
the greatest variety ever offered by us for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
at about 50 cents on the dollar. The richest and cheapest REAL POINT LACE, HANDKERCHIEFS, COLLARS and CUFFS, ever offered.
LACE SHAWLS, PARIS, CAMEL'S HAIR, PAISLEY and other rich SHAWLS in great variety.
BLACK LYONS SILK VELVET,
first quality, at about half price of importation. Also, 5,000 DRESSES of the following goods, put up in
DRESS PATTERNS
with the price marked in plain figures on each dress, and placed on separate counters, for convenience of customers, comprising
EMPRESS CLOTH, MERINOS, ALPACAS, STRIPE and CHECK POPLINS, WINCEYS, PLAID and STRIPED VALENCIAS, FRENCH and AMERICAN DELAINES, FRENCH and AMERICAN PRINTS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN CLOAKS.
In consequence of the immense decline in the prices of CLOTHS,
we are now prepared to offer the ladies
A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT OF CLOAKS,
at prices far below those of any other house in New-York.
ALSO,
A SUPERB SELECTION OF FURS,
at less than manufacturers' prices, to close out the stock.
JOHN CAMPBELL,
No. 898 Broadway,
Between 19th and 20th sts.

SMILLIE & CO.
Have opened the most ELEGANT ASSORTMENT of
CLOAKS, SACQUES, BASQUES, JACKETS and CIRCULARS, in VELVET and CLOTH, which cannot be surpassed in America.
No. 783 BROADWAY,
Between 8th and 6th sts.
WILLIAM BUCHANAN MACKENZIE,
Superintendent.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.
AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
We cut lengths of Millinery Goods cheaper than down-town jobbers sell whole pieces. Call.
EDW'D RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, and 65, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

LAKE & McCREERY,
NO. 471 BROADWAY.
GREAT REDUCTION IN CLOAKS,
consisting of
VELVET BASQUES, SACQUES and CIRCULARS, ASTRAKHAN, PLUSH, VELVET, BEAVER, ESQUIMAUX and A LARGE ASSORTMENT of FANCY CLOTHS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Are now offering
PARIS-MADE VELVET CLOTH SACQUES, BASQUES AND PALETOTS at $10 each, recently sold for $15 and $20.
Also the same at $12 each, recently sold for $20.
AN EXTRAORDINARY SACRIFICE.
BROADWAY AND TENTH-ST.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
ARE OFFERING
REAL LACE SHAWLS, HANDKERCHIEFS, COLLARS, SETS AND BALL DRESSES
AT
EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

BARGAINS IN LADIES AND CHILDREN'S UNDER-CLOTHING.—FRENCH JOUPONS, embroidered and lace-trimmed; EMBROIDERED FLANNEL SKIRTS; LINEN AND COTTON CHEMISES, NIGHT ROBES, PANTALETS, &c. CHILDREN'S TRIMMED AND QUILTED CLOAKS, INFANTS' CAPS, BONNETS, &c.,
at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
A. T. STEWART & CO.'S,
Broadway and 10th-st.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S,
No. 739 Broadway, opposite Astor-place, infants' wardrobes, children's cloaks and suits, garo costumes, sacks, dresses, caps, blankets, bibs, waists, aprons, corsets, spencers, &c., &c.
Ladies' under-garments, ladies' skirts, ladies' and misses' sets. Large stock of embroidered yokes. Initials and coats-of-arms embroidered on handkerchiefs, table linen, and bed-clothes. Stamping and stamped goods of every kind.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

H. O. FARRELL, NOS. 267 TO 271 35TH-ST., ONE DOOR EAST 8TH-AV.—Carpets and furniture. The largest and best selected stock of the above goods in the City, for cash. Super power loom ingrains 9s. to 10s.; old price $1 80 to $1 90; oil-cloths, 1 to 6 yards wide; 10,000 pairs blankets. The above stock is 33 per cent. less than last month's prices, and will be sold regardless of cost.
All goods warranted.

GLOVES—GLOVES—GLOVES.—$2 KIDS reduced to $1 75, black, white, light and dark colors; excellent Gloves at $1 and $1 25; undressed kid 90c. and $1; red, white and blue cloth, all sizes; a large assortment of Fall and Winter Gloves, Hoods, Sontags, Nubias, &c., at low prices.
N. B.—Hosiery and Undergarments at cost price, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

HOSIERY, YANKEE NOTIONS AND WHITE GOODS.—An old-established house, newly organized on a more extensive scale, will make liberal arrangements with two active salesmen, who can positively control a large trade of their own. None others need answer. Address Box No. 4,442 Post-office.

RETAIL AT WHOLESALE PRICES.—IT being near the close of the season, for fifteen days we will retail our large stock of cloths, cassimeres, beavers, &c., at wholesale prices. KEEFER, KNOX, ARMS & CO., No. 20 Murray-st., and No. 28 Park-place.

FURS AND BONNETS—HALF PRICE THIS week. Children's furs, $5; worth $10. Ladies' furs at half price. Bonnets at $10, worth $20. Save this. L. BINNS' millinery, No. 577 Broadway.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

SILVER-PLATED WARE
AT
MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
THE ENTIRE STOCK
manufactured by
THE MANHATTAN PLATE COMPANY
WILL BE OFFERED
UNTIL JAN. 1, 1867,
AT
MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
HIRAM YOUNG,
No. 20 John-st.

ARTISTIC PRESENTS
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
PAINTINGS AND DRAWINGS.
ENGRAVINGS, CHROMES, and exquisitely colored PHOTOGRAPHS in elegant frames.
SUPERB PORCELAIN PAINTINGS.
ROGERS' POPULAR GROUPS.
WATER and OIL-COLOR BOXES.
DRAWING INSTRUMENTS.
Also a magnificent assortment of
SWISS CARVED WARE,
SUCH AS
Book Racks, Reading Desks, Inkstands,
Brackets, Glove Boxes, Thermometers,
Easels, Cigar Boxes, Frames, &c.
The whole forming one of the choicest Holiday Exhibitions of elegant and tasteful *objets d'art* ever offered in this City.
SCHAUS' ART EMPORIUM,
No. 749 Broadway.

NO. 122 6TH-AV.
HOLIDAY GOODS.
DOLLS, DOLLS,
the greatest variety in the City.
Fine wax dolls for 18c. to $5; also China, indestructible rubber and Parian marble doll heads equally low; ladies' work boxes 50c. and upward; games for children and fine fancy goods cheap.
Also good umbrellas for $1 and upward, fine silk, alpaca and gingham umbrellas and parasols of our own manufacture, very cheap.
Call and examine for yourself at
E. H. MILLINGTON'S,
No. 122 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

5,000 DOLLS,
and toys of every description,
WORK-BOXES, PORTFOLIOS,
WRITING-DESKS, GLOVE-BOXES, ALBUMS,
AT H. M. FAIRCHILD'S BAZAAR,
No. 377 Sixth-av. and 23d-st.

BUY THE CURIOUS AND AMUSING TOY
FOR THE HOLIDAYS,
CURROCOMICO.
No. 206 Broadway.

THE LATEST STYLE OF PARISIAN novelties, bonnets, hair and breastpins, lace and India shawls, sets ensailles, belts, ladies' linen, guipures, and many other articles of fashion, at Mrs. ROULLIER ANGIER'S, No. 6 West 11th-st. Dressmaking as formerly in the newest style.

HOLIDAY GOODS—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL—Morocco and Russian Leather Traveling, Toilet and Shopping Bags, Dressing-cases, Children's Doll Trunks, &c., &c. JOHN CATTNACH, Trunk Manufacturer and Importer, cor. Broadway and Wall-st. and No. 709 Broadway.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S DRESSING and Writing Cases, Portfolios, Pocket-books Card-cases, Banker's Cases. Manufacturers, WM. T. FRY & CO., Nos. 134 and 136 William-st., New-York.

W. T. FRY & CO., MANUFACTURERS of the well-known Fry's patent pocket flask metal flasks, soap boxes, drinking cups, reward medals, &c. Manufactory Nos. 134 and 136 William-st., N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation in a small private family as chambermaid and waitress, and to assist with the washing or ironing; has the best City reference. Call for two days at No. 111 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., Room No. 5, third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged Protestant woman to do general housework; understands all kinds of housework; has a little girl of 10 years, who will do light work when not at school; satisfactory references given. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 136 East 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN who understands cooking and housework in all its branches, a situation where she can keep her boy, five years old; wages not so much desired as a steady home; City or country. Inquire at No. 326 West 42d-st., for two days; good reference given.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY AN English Protestant woman; thoroughly experienced in the care and management of young children; fully competent to take the entire charge of an infant; can give undoubted City reference from her present employer. Can be seen at No. 127 East 28th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as good cook; understands pastry, game and soups, and all family cooking; also making butter; no objection to the City or country; two years' references. Call for two days at No. 11 James-st., corner of New Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant in a private family as laundress; thoroughly understands her business; would assist with the chamberwork if required; good reference given. Can be seen at No. 329 7th-av., between 31st and 32d sts., rear.

WANTED—BY TWO PROTESTANT YOUNG girls situations—one as chambermaid and seamstress, or as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing; the other as nurse or waitress; both have excellent City reference. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD PLAIN cook, and is also willing to wash and iron, in a small private family; can give the best of reference from her last employer. Call at No. 214 6th-av., between 14th and 15th sts.

WANTED—FAMILIES' OR GENTLEMEN'S washing by a first-class laundress; one who understands fluting; the most respectable reference given. Address D. D., or call at No. 187 East 22d-st., second-floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman a situation as good cook in a small private family; has no objection to assist in the washing; City reference if required. Can be seen for two days at No. 281 Mulberry-st., corner Houston-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXCELLENT cook; one who thoroughly understands her business; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 134 West 13th-st., near 7th-av., second floor, in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG PERson as nurse and seamstress; is perfectly competent to take care of a baby from its birth; can give the best reference from her last employer. Call, for two days, at No. 443 6th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH person a situation as nurse; she perfectly understands the management of children, or to attend on a lady and sew; can have City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 177 7th-av., near 22d-st., in the store.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG woman, a situation as first-class cook; perfectly understands her business in all its branches, and can give the best of City reference. Any commands sent to No. 338 West 27th-st., will meet with prompt attention.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant woman as cook, washer and ironer, or would take a laundress' place; best of City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 460 West 42d-st., between 9th and 10th avs., top floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A WELSH girl, to do chamberwork and fine washing, or as laundress, in some small private family; the best of City reference given. Apply for two days at No. 149 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation in a private family to cook, wash and iron; understands all kinds of plain cooking, baking, &c.; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 111 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., Room No. 5.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as cook, washer and ironer, or to do chamberwork and the fine washing; good reference; no objection to City or country. Call for two days at No. 99 Hester-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as first-class cook; thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; can take the entire charge of a gentleman's kitchen. Apply at No. 129 West 29th-st., in the rear, near 7th-av. Good City reference.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG American woman, a situation in a small respectable family, to do general housework. Address Mrs. H. HOLDEN, Union City Express Office, No. 37½ West 30th-st., corner Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation to do chamberwork or plain sewing, or would take care of children; the best of City reference can be given. Call, or address for two days, at No. 330 1st-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHER and ironer, by a young girl who is a first-rate cook, excellent washer and ironer; she has the best of City reference. Can be seen at the umbrella store, No. 316 3d-av., corner of 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands all kinds of private family cooking, in the best style; can take full charge of the kitchen and marketing if required, or assist with washing; can be seen at No. 125 West 33d-st. Good City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; has lived seven years with one family; no objection to go a short distance in the country; capable of taking entire charge of the marketing; best of reference. Call at No. 73 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as infant's nurse or nurse and seamstress; understands the care of an infant thoroughly; is a good seamstress; has several years City references. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman as cook and to assist with the washing; understands all kinds of baking; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 6 Union-court, University-place, near 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook by a Protestant woman in a private family; seven years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 73 Perry-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS IN A private family; can give the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 79 University-place.

WANTED—BY A TIDY GIRL WHO IS FULLY competent a situation as children's maid and wait on a lady; sews neatly; or general servant; wages, $9; City or country. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and sewing, or to assist in washing; has good references from her last place. Call for two days at No. 184 East 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUAtion as laundress; can give good reference from her last place. Call at No. 84 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A NEAT COMPETENT GIRL A situation in the City or country to cook, wash and iron, or to do general housework. To be seen, till suited, at No. 69 6th-av., in the millinery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as first-class waitress; understands the care of silver, &c., thoroughly; has the best City references. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS' SITUATION BY an experienced young woman; is thoroughly competent; can do fluting; has the best of City references. Apply at No. 73 West 20th-st.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN A SITuation as first-class cook in a private family; the best of City reference. Address No. 169 West 4th-st., top floor; to be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL LATELY landed, a situation as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing. Address No. 198 East 17th-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUAtion as cook and assist with the washing; can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 1 East 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOman, a situation as first-class laundress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 64 West Washington-place.

WANTED—BY A NEAT COMPETENT YOUNG American girl, a situation as nurse and to sew, and to do light chamberwork, &c. To be seen until suited at No. 69 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL A SITUation as cook and assist with the washing and ironing. Can be seen at No. 438 West 32d-st.; good City reference from last place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation as first-class cook in a private family. Call at No. 246 2d-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as first-class cook; has the best City reference. Call at No. 123 West 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED AMERICAN, a situation as cook in a small family; good City reference. Call for two days at 98 9th-st., her last place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS English cook. Call at No. 398 4th-av., near 28th-st., in the millinery-store.

ALL FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERVANTS, can be suited promptly, with capable tidy help. Also good German help, at the large National Employment House, No. 106 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts. No charge until suited.

A LADY WHO HAS BEEN TEACHING school for two years, wishes a situation as copyist. Address S. J. C., Post-office Box No. 5,435.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a man of long experience; understands the business thoroughly; has good City references; will take a place in either City or country; is willing and obliging. Address J. N., Box No. 200 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, by one who understands his business; will be found willing and obliging; best of City references. Country preferred. Address, for two days, M. C., Box No. 201 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, WHO HAS been to sea for many years as cook and steward, a situation at any work, where he would make himself obliging to any who might employ him. Address M. T., Post-office F, 3d-av., near 34th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, by a Protestant young man, who understands his business thoroughly; will be found willing and obliging; good references; no objection to the country. Address C. K., Box No. 210 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SOBER INdustrious man as coachman or groom; thoroughly understands his business; best of reference. Call or address COACHMAN, No. 61 Chambers-st., Room No. 7, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A saloon, by a respectable, sober, industrious Protestant man; or would assist with oysters and cooking; is willing and obliging; good reference. Address G. G., Box No. 208 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a very respectable single man; can procure the very best of City testimonials from his last employers. Can be seen at J. H. Brown's, No. 22 East 11th-st., or address J. C., Box No. 195 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a Protestant man of long experience; will make himself generally useful; no objection to the country; can produce first-class City references. Address N. B., Box No. 193 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MAN AND HIS wife; (Americans;) the man as gardener and coachman; understands his business in both its branches; is willing and obliging; the wife as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and waitress; she can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; no objection to wages for a good home; both have first-class references. Address, for two days, GARDENER, Box No. 214 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a man who understands his business both in City and country; would be willing and obliging; best City and country reference given. Address J. C., Box No. 201 Times Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY a single man, who is competent to take full charge of any gentleman's stable, and can show five years of the most unexceptionable references. Address M. C. L., Box No. 210 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman and groom; is a good, careful driver; can produce best of reference; no objection to City or country; is willing to make himself useful. Address for two days, A., Box No. 209 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a young man who thoroughly understands his business, and has first-class references. Address T., Box No. 212 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY MARRIED MAN as groom or coachman; understands milking; no objection to any other employment. Address J. M., No. 665 2d-av., corner 34th-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged man as nurse to an invalid gentleman; understands waiting; good City reference. Inquire at Kepler's, corner of 20th-st. and 4th-av., No. 252.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LIGHT PORTER in a store or hotel by an American, aged 18. Address G. W. ROBERTSON, No. 3 Allen-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A MAN TO MAKE HIMSELF USEful about the house, milk the cows and tend to the garden; he must understand gardening and the care of trees and flowers. To a competent person, steady employment, Summer and Winter, and good wages will be given; also his expenses paid West. Address E. SMITH, Forester, Samilac County, Mich.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN, TO cook, wash and iron for a small family; good references required. Apply on Wednesday, 12th inst., before 2 o'clock, at No. 218 West 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SALESMAN IN A FIRST-CLASS stationery warehouse; with a competent person a liberal arrangement will be made. Address Box No. 6,759 Post-office.

WANTED—A THOROUGH ACCOUNTANT AND book-keeper to examine a set of books. Address CHAIRMAN, Box No. 174 Times Office, with reference. No application without reference will be considered.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; (SINgle man;) none need apply without the best of City recommendations. Apply at 9½ A. M., at No. 20 East 15th-st.

WANTED—A LADY'S MAID TO GO TO WASHington. None need apply unless they understand hairdressing. Call between the hours of 9 and 12 at No. 46 West 47th-st.

WANTED—A CHAMBERMAID, WHO IS A first-rate washer and ironer. Apply at No. 46 West 47th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., from 9 to 12 o'clock.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED ELECTROtyper; must be a good moulder. Apply to SMITH & McDOUGAL, No. 84 Beekman-st.

DRY GOODS.—TWO OR THREE FIRST-CLASS salesmen, who can influence a large trade in dry goods, can make a good arrangement with CUNNINGHAM, FROST & THOCKMORTON, 71 and 73 Worth-st.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS

UNE JEUNE INSTITUTRICE, VENANT d'arriver de Paris, désire se placer dans une bonne famille pour enseigner la langue Française à de jeunes enfants. S'adresser pour les renseignements chez Messrs. PAILLARD ET CIE, No. 21 Maiden-lane, New-York.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.
Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York or sent by mail, free of postage. Address Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

HASTEN TO DR. KENNEDY, NO. 195 Elm-st. He makes the greatest cures known. Thousands are saved by Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor. Persons at a distance address Dr. G. KENNEDY, 195 Elm-st. Call or write.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 64 West 34th-st., near 6th-av., or sent by mail. Address Box 2,379 New-York Post-office. Also sold at Druggist's, No. 152 Greenwich st.

MARRIAGE AND CELIBACY.—AN ESSAY of Warning and Instruction for Young Men. Also, Diseases and Abuses which prematurely Prostrate the Vital Powers, with sure means of relief. Sent free of charge in sealed letter envelopes. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Penn.

SURGICAL HOSPITAL FOR THE TREATment of stricture, varicocele, hemorrhoids, fistula, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, under the exclusive control of EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at Doctor's residence, No. 42 5th-av.

DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY.—Treatment from 10 to 5. "Medical Adviser and Marriage Guides," on his special treatment of local, constitutional, nervous diseases, stricture, fistula, piles, &c., $1 50. E. WARNER Publisher, No. 1 Vesey-st.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. Office, 195 Elm-st.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS, for both married and single ladies, are the very best thing known, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause. Expressly for obstinate cases. Dr. POWERS. No. 195 Elm-st.

LADIES' BENEFACTOR, GREAT FEMALE REGULATOR.—Dr. Powers Periodical Drops: best thing known: a cure at one trial. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.: his Periodical Drops guaranteed effectual.

A—YOUTHFUL VIGOR AND MANHOOD regained—use Dr. POWER'S ELIXIR, especially all contemplating marriage. Office No. 195 Elm-st.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Drops and Pills: one interview sufficient. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.

MRS. JEROME, MEDICAL CLAIRVOYANT, is now located at No. 98 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., at Mme. Ross' office. Her success in Philadelphia has been astonishing. Call and see.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

DENTISTRY.

PROFESSIONAL LIBERALITY.—THE New-York College of Dentistry has now opened its infirmary and laboratory to the public, on 5th-av., corner 22d-st. Operations are performed on the mouth, and artificial teeth inserted, under the direction of experienced dentists, without charge. Those who need the services of a dentist, and cannot afford to pay for them, are invited to this institution.
ELEAZAR PARMLY,
J. SMITH DODGE,
WM. H. DWINELLE.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the anaesthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, and administer it in the only mode which uniformly annihilates pain. We have given it to over 16,000 patients without one accident—ten times as many as any other establishment. Come to headquarters. Office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

FURNITURE.

HOUSEKEEPERS OR PERSONS GOING to housekeeping can buy their carpets, furniture, bedding, parlor and bedroom suites, &c., at BENDALL & SCOTT'S, Nos. 209 and 211 Hudson-st., corner of Canal, and pay by weekly or monthly payments, if preferred.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—THE LARGest assortment of enameled chestnut and solid walnut bedroom suites in this City. All goods warranted as represented. Also, mattresses and spring beds.
WARREN, WARD & CO., No. 277 Canal-st.

ALL WHO USE THEM PRONOUNCE SINGER'S Spring Beds superior, strong, light, durable. Cannot get out of order. Sold everywhere. Warerooms 25 Centre.

COKE.—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, $2 50 PER chaldron in the yard, or $3 50 delivered; orders received by CRASPER & BURNS, No. 308 West 18th-st., and JOHN SMITH, corner Avenue C. and East 13th-st.; delivered immediately.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR;
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
JAVA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 2, 1867.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 9.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 16.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 23.
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$150
Second Cabin Passage....100
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$125
Second Cabin Passage....80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.
The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will be dispatched as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:
DENMARK....Capt. Thomson....SATURDAY..Dec. 15
VIRGINIA....Capt. Prowse....SATURDAY..Dec. 22
HELVITIA....Capt. Thompson....SATURDAY..Dec. 29
ENGLAND....Capt. Grace....SATURDAY..Jan. 5
And every Saturday thereafter.
An experienced Surgeon on each ship, free of charge.
Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain, or on the continent.
Rates of passage, payable in currency,
Cabin. Steerage.
To Liverpool or Queenstown....$100 $30
Through passage to Paris, London, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates.
Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35, currency, can be obtained at No. 27 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage tickets, at the passage office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 275 Pearl-st.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 19.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 26.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage....80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage....65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
EUROPE....Lemarie....SATURDAY, Dec. 15
ST. LAURENT....Bocande....SATURDAY, Dec. 29
PERREIRE....Duchesne....SATURDAY, Jan. 12
VILLE DE PARIS..Surmont....SATURDAY, Jan. 26
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin....$135 | Second cabin....$80
RATES AFTER 1ST JANUARY, 1867.
First cabin, $160; second cabin, $100; including wine.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
Passengers intending to land at Brest can be furnished on board with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER EUROPE, FOR BREST AND Havre, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., SATURDAY, Dec. 15, at 11 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 10 o'clock.

GREAT REDUCTION
IN PRICE OF PASSAGE TO EUROPE
BY THE
ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.
The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely:
ARAGO, Henry A Gadsden....Saturday, Dec. 22, 1866.
And every twenty-eight days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD
FIRST-CLASS:
Main Saloon....$100 | Lower Saloon....$80
Second class..$50.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
L'HERBETTE, KANE & CO., Agents in Paris.

CUNARD EMIGRANT LINE.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
HECLA....Dec. 19
PALMYRA....Jan. 2
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin....$80 Gold.
Steerage....$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.
Passage to London, $90, $60 and $30 currency.
Passage from London, $75, $60 and $30 gold.
WM. PENN, Capt. Billinge, from New-York, Dec. 22.
ATALANTA, Capt. Pinkham, from New-York, Jan. 5.
BELLONA, Capt. Dixon, from New-York, Feb. 2.
CELLA, Capt. Gleadell, from New-York, Feb. 16.
The new and elegant British iron steamship WILLIAM PENN, 3,060 tons, will leave Pier No. 3 North River, for London direct, on SATURDAY, Dec. 22.
The accommodations for passengers on this ship are unsurpassed.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.
The favorite passenger steamships of
THE ANCHOR LINE
SAIL EVERY SATURDAY.
IOWA sails....SATURDAY, Dec. 15.
CALEDONIA sails....SATURDAY, Dec. 22.
COLUMBIA sails....SATURDAY, Dec. 29.
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry—Cabins, $90 and $70; steerage, $30.
Prepaid certificates from these ports to New-York, $35.
To Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., $100 and $37.
For further particulars apply at the Company's offices.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:
CITY OF PARIS....SATURDAY....Dec. 15
KANGAROO....WEDNESDAY....Dec. 19
CITY OF NEW-YORK....SATURDAY....Dec. 22
CITY OF DUBLIN....WEDNESDAY....Dec. 26
CITY OF BOSTON....SATURDAY....Dec. 29
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the mail steamers sailing every Saturday.
First Cabin....$90 | Steerage....$30
First Cabin to London....95 | Steerage to London....34
First Cabin to Paris....105 | Steerage to Paris....40
PAYABLE IN GOLD.
Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $90; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS, sailing on the 22d of every month:
GUIDING STAR, Capt. W. C. Berry, Dec. 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. Timmerman, Jan. 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. Tinklepaugh, Feb. 22.
These elegant steamers sail with regularity, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH.
Every SATURDAY from Pier No. 13 North River, Punctually at 3 o'clock P. M.
The favorite sidewheel steamships
SAN JACINTO, Loveland, Commander, sails Dec. 15.
SAN SALVADOR, Atkins, Commander, sails Dec. 22.
Through tickets and bills of lading to all points.
Elegant passenger accommodations.
GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
EVERY THURSDAY, from Pier No. 4 North River, PUNCTUALLY AT 12 M.
The elegant side-wheel steamships
MORRO CASTLE....Adams....THURSDAY, Dec. 13.
EAGLE....Greene....THURSDAY, Dec. 20.
COLUMBIA....Barton....THURSDAY, Dec. 27.
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling Green, N. Y.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. Le Messurier, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on
MONDAY....Dec. 31 | MONDAY....Jan. 28
At Noon.
Passage money to Nassau....$45
Passage money to Havana....50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.
The NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
MORNING STAR, on SATURDAY, Dec. 15.
MONTEREY, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 19.
HAVANA, on SATURDAY, Dec. 22.
MISSOURI, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 26.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to
C. K. GARRISON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—BLACK STAR LINE.
The steamship
NIGHTINGALE, Capt. Breaker,
will leave on SATURDAY, Dec. 15, from Pier No. 13 N. R., at 3 o'clock precisely.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent, Corner Cedar and West sts.
DAVID McCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
Consignees of cargo per bark TWILIGHT, from Liverpool, will please call at the office of the undersigned without delay and sign the average bond.
LAWSON & WALKER, Average Adjusters, No. 61 Wall-st.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE
TO CALIFORNIA,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL, VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
DEC. 21.—RISING STAR, Capt. T. A. Harris, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. Sutton.
DEC. 31.—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. ——, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. Cavarly.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
Steamer of Dec. 11, 1866, will connect with the first steamer of the Company's China Line, leaving San Francisco Jan. 1, 1867, for Hong Kong.
100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE
TO CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA.
EVERY TWENTY DAYS.
THE NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY
Will dispatch the fast and elegant steamship
SANTIAGO DE CUBA,
Jerry W. Smith, Commander,
On THURSDAY, Dec. 20, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st.
AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.
For passage and freight apply at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st. D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
Jan. 10, to follow, steamship SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. C. F. W. Behm.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA,
VIA PANAMA.
The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $364 for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.
Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.
A limited quantity of merchandise will be conveyed under through bill of lading.
For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to CHARLES W. WEST, Agent, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
The regular and popular steamship EMILY B. SOUDER, Capt. Lockwood, will leave on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 19, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River, landing freight on SATURDAY morning at Charleston.
Through tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—MURRAY'S LINE.
EVERY TUESDAY.
The favorite steamship VIRGO, E. M. Bulkley, Commander, will sail on TUESDAY, Dec. 18, at 3 P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st.
Through bills of lading and passage tickets given to all points in connection with Georgia Central Railroad.
For freight or passage apply to
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—EVERY THURSDAY—THE ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S side-wheel steamship
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. Morton, sails THURSDAY, Dec. 13.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. Baker, sails on THURSDAY, Dec. 20.
From Pier No. 36 North River at 3 P. M.
Through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia. For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. Couch,
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. King,
EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway, (up stairs,)
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
The side-wheel steamships HATTERAS, Capt. Alexander, every SATURDAY; ALBEMARLE, Capt. Bourne, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M., from Pier No. 36 North River; giving through bills of lading, &c., to all points on the Sea Board Railroad and its connections.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class steamship GEN. GRANT, Capt. E. W. Holmes, will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., on SATURDAY, Dec. 15, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The GEN. MEADE will follow.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 19, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
11 A. M. Express and Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping car attached.
4:15 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; at Albany with Western trains and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal. Sleeping cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping car attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 8:30 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 2:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:15 P. M.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:50 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:30 A. M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:45 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
4 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
7:30 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, FROM NOV. 1, 1866.
Leave James-slip, New-York:
9 A. M., mail train for Greenport and way stations.
11 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3 P. M., Riverhead Express train.
4 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5 P. M., for Farmingdale and way stations, and on Saturday nights for North Islip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 6:25 and 8:12 A. M. and 1:15 4:22 and 6:02 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12 and 4:22 run through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

THE OLD LINE.
SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT.
Steamer ARTISAN, Capt. S. C. Gibbs, from Pier No. 43 East River, (foot of Rutgers-st.,) every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 P. M.
WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
North Shore Staten Island Ferry Company's boats leave Pier No. 19 North River, between Courtland and Dey sts. at 8:00, 9:30 A. M., 12:00 M., 2:00, 4:00, 5:30 P. M. Sundays at 9:00, 11:30 A. M., 2:30, 5:30 P. M.

FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT.—THE steamer VICKSBURG, Capt. Geo. B. Hull, will leave Pier No. 35, North River, for Providence, EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock.
Freight at reasonable rates by application on board or to ERSKINE PHILLIPS, No. 216 Franklin-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare 75 cents. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

STATIONERY.

DIARIES FOR 1867—ALL SIZES AND styles; daily journals, expense books, blank books, paper, fancy and staple stationery at low prices. Orders solicited.
FRANCIS & LOUTRELL, Stationers, Printers and Bookbinders, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—A NOTE OF HAND, drawn by John B. Terry, dated Dec. 1, 1866, payable one month after date, to the order of Wm. J. Harlan, and indorsed by him, for the sum of $995 60, payable at the First National Bank of Williamsburgh: also, a check drawn by Wm. J. Harlan, dated Dec. 4, 1866, on the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, payable to the order of the First National Bank of Elizabeth, N. J., for $154. All persons are hereby cautioned against receiving or negotiating the above, as payment has been stopped.

VALENTINES.

THE NEW-YORK UNION VALENTINE COMPANY have an immense stock of valentines on exhibition (to the trade) at their salesrooms, Nos. 134 and 136 William-st., New-York.

SILVER PLATED WARE.
A fine assortment plated, on GERMAN SILVER and WHITE METAL.
TEA SETS, CASTERS, CAKE BASKETS, CORDIAL STANDS, SOUP TUREENS, &c., &c.
H. C. REED, JR., & CO., Manufacturers, No. 13 Maiden-lane, up stairs.
Old ware repaired and replated.

FOR SALE.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE.
The following desirable lots on 5th-av., fronting the Park, are offered for sale:
4 lots southeast corner of 84th-st.
6 lots southeast corner of 67th-st.
3 lots northeast corner of 63d-st.
2 lots northeast corner of 74th-st.
2 lots northeast corner of 63d-st.
2 lots 50 feet south of 65th-st.
2 lots 50 feet south of 68th-st.
1 lot 50 feet south of 80th-st.
For diagrams and full particulars apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

WOOLEN FACTORY FOR SALE—SITUATED on the line of one of the principal railroads in Michigan, and in the midst of a wool-growing section. The buildings of brick, and machinery new and in fine order. The factory is doing a good business; is driven and warmed by steam, having surplus of power and land, so that the business can be largely and cheaply increased. The manufacturing is under the superintendence of a first-class, experienced foreman.
Parties having $75,000 or $100,000 to invest can meet with a rare opportunity to purchase, or to join the present proprietors, whose only object is to increase their capital, as they have not sufficient means to stock and carry on the factory.
The machinery (three sets) was built in Massachusetts, with all the latest improvements. The concern has a large local trade in cloths, and can put their goods in all the markets at low rates, being able to manufacture cheaply, and to buy wool at their own door at a cost of five cents a pound less than the cost to Eastern mills.
For further particulars, inquire of or address
THOS. McGRAW, Wool Dealer, Detroit.

VALUABLE TIMBER AND COTTON LANDS FOR SALE IN EAST FLORIDA.—These lands are heavily timbered, mostly with yellow pine, and are located conveniently to the Pensacola and Georgia Railroad, and the Suwannee and other rivers, in Suwannee and Columbia Counties, East Florida, comprising over 41,000 acres, and will be sold in sections of 640 acres and upward. To the actual settler, no lands in the South offer greater inducements for either lumbering or farming purposes; and as a permanent investment, they present to the capitalist or speculator a prospect of the highest remuneration, from new connecting railroads, and the general improvements progressing in that section of the country. For further particulars apply to WM. BRYCE & CO., No. 29 Chambers and No. 5 Reade sts., where a map of the lands can be seen.

TO CAPITALISTS.—FOR SALE, THE VALUABLE property owned by the Long Island Insurance Company, Nos. 39 and 41 Fulton-st., northeast corner of Front-st., Brooklyn, having a front on Fulton-st. of 38 feet and 34 feet on Front-st., with two substantial four-story, basement and sub-cellar brick buildings; the property is well located, near the Fulton Ferry, and is suitable for manufacturing or other purposes. For price and terms, apply at the office of the Company, on the premises.

A MONMOUTH COUNTY FARM OF about 100 acres will be sold at public sale, on the premises, on SATURDAY NEXT, Dec. 15, at 1 o'clock. It is located in Freehold, about three miles from the Court-house; is all under good cultivation, well fenced, well watered; substantial and convenient buildings; a very fine young orchard of apple and pear trees just in bearing, &c. Sale positive. JOHN A. SMOCK.
Freehold, N. J., Dec. 11, 1866.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COTTAGE, WITH six and a half acres of land, Bergen Point, six miles, thirty minutes from New-York; grounds handsomely laid out with choice fruit and ornamental trees; for sale a pair of Canadian ponies, wagons, harness, &c. Apply to W. HENDERSON, No. 73 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone front house and full lot No. 19 East 25th-st., near Madison-square, and one of the most desirable situations in town. House thoroughly well-built for and only occupied by the owner, and is in order for immediate occupation. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO CAPITALISTS.—FOR SALE, A VALUABLE piece of ground of 200 acres of land, situated in East Chester, 14 miles from the City Hall and 2 miles from Williamsbridge; mansion 44 feet square, with wings attached, and with all necessary improvements; commanding views of the land and adjacent country. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

500 FARMS AND COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE—Plainfield, Orange County, Westchester County, Rockland County, Erie road, from 10 miles to 50; from 10 acres to 200; stock, crops from $2,000 to $10,000; 50 houses and lots; money to loan on bond and mortgage. P. ZEGLIO, No. 12 Centre-st.

YONKERS PROPERTY.—H. T. DEVOE, Yonkers and New-York Real Estate Broker has several desirable residences to sell at Yonkers and New-York. All persons wanting to sell, purchase, exchange or let, please call at his office, No. 211 Greenwich-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FARM CONTAINING 120 ACRES choice land, in Yorktown, near Lake Mohegan, five miles from Peekskill; plenty fruit of all kinds; house, barn, &c., in good order.
For particulars apply to W. BOAKE, near the farm, or to GODLEY & CO., No. 228 Washington-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

BROOKLYN LOTS FOR SALE.—FORTY full-sized lots, on Dwight, Richards, Partition and Dykeman sts., well adapted for the erection of buildings for storage or manufacturing purposes. The block will be sold in one plot, or divided to suit purchasers. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FRUIT FARM FOR SALE—35 ACRES; ¾ mile from depot and 20 miles from New-York. Apples, peaches, grapes and other fruits in great abundance; location high and healthful; a rare chance.
C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—FOR INSTITUTION, A FINE FARM three miles from Hastings; about 185 acres, well located, 4½ miles from Yonkers, 20 miles from City; buildings poor. Price $40,000; part on mortgage. Apply to JOHN O. HIGGINS, No. 7 Pine-st., Room No. 8.

HOUSE AND STABLE ON 14TH-ST. FOR SALE.—For sale the first-class house and stable, No. 109 West 14th-st., 37½ feet wide, lot 125 feet deep; in good order, with immediate possession; price, $65,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

PINE-ST. STORE FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—The five-story store No. 56 Pine-st., 72 feet from South-st.; the store has a rear on Depeyster-st.; possession on the first of May next. Apply to R. SPEIR, No. 112 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—AT FACTORYVILLE, STATEN Island, near the ferry, a pretty cottage, in very good order, on reasonable terms, furnished or unfurnished; eight rooms, cellar, water, bath, &c. Apply at SCHARFENBURG & LUIS, No. 758 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR SALE—RARE OPPORTUNITY—SMALL furnished house, Brooklyn, newly finished and furnished; all modern improvements; first-class location; $7,000; terms easy; furniture, $1,800. Address C. M. B., Box No. 4,954 Post-office.

FOR SALE—A FINE FARM OF 196 ACRES IN New-Jersey, 21 miles from New-York; healthy locality, good buildings, orchards, &c. Apply to R. WILLIAMS, No. 196 Chambers-st., New-York.

LOTS FOR SALE—AT FIRST PRICES, ON Central Park, east and west side, and also below, on the 5th and 8th avs. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE MODERN-BUILT THREE-story brick house No. 214 East 32d-st.; lot 19x99 feet; in best order; gas, water, &c. For terms, apply to JOHN BENTO & CO., No. 150 Front-st.

TO LET.

A FURNISHED HOUSE, NO. 84 17TH-st., South Brooklyn, to rent or for sale; is complete in every respect; has a billiard-room and table. For further particulars, call at the house or at No. 50 William-st., New-York.

A FURNISHED FIRST FLOOR TO LET of a very nice front and back parlor, with bedrooms; $75 per month for two persons. No. 174 9th-st., near the Cooper Institute.

TO RENT—A SPLENDID HOUSE, NO. 80 EAST 60th-st., near Central Park; four-story brown stone, finished in a superior manner; rent low. Apply to J. & J. FETTRETCH, No. 418 3d-av.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, SPLENDID light airy rooms, located at No. 107 Pineapple-st., Brooklyn. Apply to C. F. BLAKE, corner of Fulton and Pineapple sts., Brooklyn.

A PART OF THE HOUSE, NO. 187 Bleecker-st., nine rooms nicely furnished, to let and furniture for sale; possession immediately.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

COUNTRY SEAT WANTED—ON THE east bank of the Hudson River, between New-York and Hudson; with new buildings and from ten to forty acres; not over two miles from the river. Address, H. G. S., Station H., New-York, giving full particulars.

COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDSON WANTED—With a few acres of ground, either to lease or buy, with possession early. Address Box No. 6,216 New-York City Post-office.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Classical, Commercial and French, with preparatory departments, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. Circulars at the Institute.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED HAS REMOVED her French and English Boarding and Day School to the large residence corner 38th-st. and Park-av., Murray Hill.

CENTRAL PARK FRENCH INSTITUTE
For young gentlemen, with Primary Department, E. FEZANDIE, Director. Day and boarding scholars. Day scholars taken to school and home in an omnibus. Handsome house and grounds between Central Park and Hudson River. Complete English, French, German, Spanish, Classical, Scientific and Commercial instruction. Circulars at Christern's, No. 863 Broadway, or at the Institute, Broadway and 93d-st.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
NOS. 761 FIFTH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY.
Rooms large, light, airy and steam heated. Light gymnastics. Only pure, contented, working pupils desired.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S
French and English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., two doors from 5th-av., New-York. Address as above.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
Classical French and English School, with primary department and gymnasium, 5th-av., corner of 26th-st.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &c., FOR BUSINESS.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, teaches book-keeping practically as used in the best New-York houses. He also removes stiffness, cramping or trembling, and makes elegant business penmen.

DREW SEMINARY FOR LADIES—Carmel, Putnam Co., New-York. Advantages in all departments and accommodations unsurpassed; Winter term begins Jan. 3. GEO. C. SMITH.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL.—THE WINTER term of this school commences Nov. 26; two vacancies. For circulars address the Principal, MRS. M. L. READ, Goshen, N. Y.

KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS—FOR GIRLS, No. 68 West 36th-st.; for boys, No. 70 West 37th-st. For circulars, &c., address Miss E. M. COE, No. 68 West 36th-st. A few boarders taken.

MOUNTAIN VIEW SEMINARY—ONE and a half miles south of West Point. The next term commences Jan. 7. For circulars address G. H. CARSWELL, Highland Falls, N. Y.

GOLDSMITH'S COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, NO. 756 BROADWAY.
PENMANSHIP, BOOK-KEEPING AND BUSINESS AFFAIRS. Established 1843.

MUSICAL.

STEINWAY & SONS
Grand, Square and Upright
PIANO-FORTES
Have taken Thirty-five First Premiums at the Principal Fairs held in this country within the last ten years, and also were awarded a First Prize Medal at the Great International Exhibition in London, 1862, in competition with 269 Pianos from all parts of the World.
That the great superiority of these instruments is now universally conceded is proven by the *fact* that Messrs. Steinways' "scales, improvements and peculiarities of construction" have been copied by the great majority of the manufacturers of both hemispheres, (*as closely as could be done without infringement of patent rights,*) and that their instruments are used by the most eminent pianists of Europe and America, who prefer them for their own public and private use whenever accessible.
Every Piano is constructed with their "Patent Agraffe Arrangement" *applied directly to the full Iron Frame.*
STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their newly-invented "*Upright*" Pianos, with their "*Patent Resonator*" and *double* Iron Frame, patented June 5, 1866. This invention consists in providing the instrument (in addition to the iron frame in *front* of the soundboard) with an iron brace frame in the *rear* of it, both frames being cast in *one piece*, thereby imparting a solidity of construction and capacity of standing in tune never before attained in that class of instrument.
The soundboard is supported between the two frames by an apparatus regulating its tension, so that the greatest possible degree of sound-producing capacity is obtained, and regulated to the nicest desirable point.
The great volume and exquisite quality of tone, as well as elasticity and promptness of action, of these new Upright Pianos, have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.
STEINWAY & SONS confidently offer these beautiful instruments to the public and invite every lover of music to call and examine them.
Letter from the Celebrated European Pianist,
ALEXANDER DREYSCHOCK,
Court Pianist to the Emperor of Russia.
St. Petersburgh, Sept. 29, 1865.
Messrs. Steinway & Sons: I cannot refrain from expressing to you my undisguised admiration of your in *every respect matchless* Grand Pianos, (which I used at my last concert in Brunswick,) and I desire nothing in the world so much as to be able to perform upon one of these masterpieces here. Send me, therefore, (care of Johann David Hoerle & Co. in St. Petersburgh,) one of your Concert Grand Pianos—of course at most moderate artist's price—and inform me, without delay, in which manner I can best remit the purchase money to you.
Respectfully yours,
ALEXANDER DREYSCHOCK.
LETTER FROM WILLIE PAPE,
Court Pianist to the Royal Family of England.
London, England, Feb. 4, 1866.
Messrs. Steinway & Sons: I am much pleased to see the rapid advances you are making, and the numerous certificates you have so deservedly obtained. Should my humble opinion be of any weight, you may add that I give my *four hundredth* Piano-forte recital, at Cheltenham, on the 10th of this month, since my arrival here; that during my four annual visits to Paris, I have used the Grand Pianos of all the first European manufacturers, but have found *no instrument equal to the one I purchased of you.* In fact, I consider one of your finest Square Pianos equal to any one of the Grand Pianos manufactured here.
Truly yours,
WILLIE B. PAPE,
Pianist to H. R. H. the Princess of Wales.
STEINWAY & SONS' PIANOS are the only American instruments exported to Europe in large numbers and actually used by the great pianists in European concert-rooms.
WAREROOMS,
FIRST FLOOR OF STEINWAY HALL,
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.,
Between 4th-av. and Irving-place,
NEW-YORK.

KINDT & MANZ
MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,
having removed to their new and spacious warerooms, No. 885 Broadway, between 17th and 18th sts., New-York, would respectfully ask the attention of those wishing to purchase pianos to their improved and superior instruments. These are all manufactured under their personal supervision, and from their great experience and close attention, they are enabled to guarantee them unsurpassed by any in brilliancy, delicacy and compass of tone, combined with a superiority of workmanship, which insures the greatest possible durability.
All of them are constructed with the Agraffe arrangement, and each instrument will be warranted for five years.

DECKER & CO.
NEW SCALE IVORY AGRAFFE BAR PIANO FORTES.
Pronounced by our most eminent musicians the BEST PIANO MADE. Call and examine.
NO. 419 BROOME-ST.,
One block east of Broadway.
The above piano we warrant for the term of seven years.

FIRST-CLASS NEW PIANOS
FOR SALE AND TO RENT on moderate terms, at HAINES BRO'S Factory and Warerooms,
Both corners of 21st-st. and 2d-av.

ED. MOLLENHAUER'S MUSICAL CONSERVATORY,
SCHUBERT'S BUILDING, NO. 820 BROADWAY.
Instruction in vocal and instrumental music $10 per term.

EMERSON'S PIANOS.
Great reduction in prices. Unsurpassed for tone, finish, good workmanship and durability. Warranted for five years. Pianos to rent.
C. A. MUNGER, No. 626 Broadway.

WATERS' SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS, MELODEONS, AND CABINET ORGANS, the best manufactured, to let, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains, from $60 to $225. Old pianos taken in exchange. Liberal discount to teachers and clergymen. Cash paid for second-hand pianos. Pianos tuned and repaired. New 7-octave pianos for $275 and upward. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway, N. Y.
HORACE WATERS.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—FOUR (4) ELEGANT 7¼ octave rosewood piano-fortes for sale, a positive bargain, for cash; best City makers; full warrantee for five years to each piano; finished in perfect elegance; must be seen and tried to be appreciated; have great power and rich tone; four round corners, carved legs, overstrung bass, full iron plate, and worthy the attention of those in search of a reliable piano at a bargain. Apply at BATTERSON'S storage establishment, No. 690 6th-av., near 40th-st., from 7 A. M. till 7 P. M.

HAZELTON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE manufacturers, would call the attention of musicians and the public generally to the many and great improvements in the construction of their pianos. Their "EUPHONIC AGRAFFE TREBLE" has been tested by the highest musical talent in the country, and conceded by all to possess power, brilliancy and sweetness. Warerooms, No. 99 Prince-st.

NEW SCALE ROSEWOOD PIANOS—
Full round corners, overstrung and iron frame..$300
With extra carved legs and lyre....$325 to $700
Second hand....$60
Melodeons (Prince's best)....$67 to $350
FREDERICK BLUME, No. 208 Bowery.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,
No. 84 Walker-st., New-York.
Our company being composed entirely of superior workmen, we are enabled to produce a more perfect Piano-forte than any other house.
Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

FRENCH, GERMAN AND SUPERIOR music (piano) taught by a well-educated German lady at moderate terms. Address A. M., German Teacher, Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

LESSONS IN SINGING BY AN ITALIAN gentleman; a competent and experienced professor; piano instruction if desired; reference given. Address CANTO, Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—SPLENDID PIANO, high cost, used short time, perfect order, all improvements, fully warranted; must be sold; owner leaving. Inquire No. 348 Bleecker-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT EN suite to gentlemen, without board, at No. 13 East 16th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

BOARDING.—MRS. J. FOWLER, NO. 49 NORTH Moore-st., corner of Hudson, has good accommodation for two or three more gentlemen; an excellent table and comforts of a home; references exchanged.

A WIDOW LADY WOULD LIKE TO meet with a gentleman or party of gentlemen to go security for a furnished house, and take their board or furnished rooms for the rent, or would manage a house for a party of strictly first-class gentlemen. The advertiser is of the highest respectability. Triflers need not answer this. Address A. B. D., Box No. 6,743 Post-office.

FURNISHED BACK PARLOR, WITH small room off hall; also, back room, second-story, to let, with board, in a brown-stone house; location healthy and near Central Park; family small; terms moderate. Address M., Box No. 322 Post-office.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT FURNISHED ROOM with small one adjoining with board in a first-class house; unexceptionable references required. Apply at No. 21 West 31st-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS for families and single gentlemen at the ST. JOHN HOTEL, newly opened. Single rooms from $6 per week. Broadway, near 8th-st., New-York.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SUITE OF rooms on second floor; also one large room on fourth floor for two gentlemen; excellent table. No. 166 East 14th-st., near 2d-av.

HANDSOME FURNISHED ROOMS—EN suite or single, on second floor, without board, or private table, can be had at No. 46 Union-square.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, AT NO. 33 EAST 22D-st., an apartment for two persons on first floor; ample closets and pantries; references exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD—AT ELIZABETH, N. J., ACCESSIBLE about every half hour up to 12 o'clock, midnight, and only forty-five minutes from the City. A family having a large house, with modern improvements, such as bath, water-closet, hot and cold water, &c., desire to make arrangements with a family for the Winter on moderate terms; house is beautifully situated, eight minutes' walk from depot; stable accommodations. Address MONTGOMERY, Elizabeth.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR THE WINTER can be procured at an agreeable private residence in Ulster County; a single family of four or five preferred; liberal table, piano, library and other accommodations. Terms reasonable. Address, with reference, C. B. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

HOTELS.

MILLS HOUSE, CHARLESTON, S. C.
The proprietor has the pleasure to inform the traveling public that he has completed extensive alterations and improvements in the above establishment, and is now ready for the reception of guests. Regular communication is now open with Florida and all points South.
JOSEPH PURCELL.

ST. JOHN HOTEL—ON THE EUROPEAN plan, centrally located and newly fitted up, is now open. Rooms en suite and singly, handsomely furnished, for families and single gentlemen. Broadway, near 8th-st., New-York.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY COMPETENT TO EDUCATE children in various elementary studies, and in music, desires a situation in some respectable family, or in a school. Address PRECEPTRESS, care of Dr. J. Harris, No. 148 East 34th-st., New-York.

A LADY DESIRES THE POSITION OF governess; is competent to teach music; would accept any honorable employment; best of references given and required. Address C. A. D., Box No. 2,792 Post-office.

WANTED—A TUTOR FOR A FEW HOURS per week. Graduate of Free Academy preferred. Address W., Box No. 2,392 Post-office.

ASTROLOGY.

165 BOWERY.—MME. WIDGER, CLAIR-voyant, tells all you want to know—losses, numbers, diseases &c.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager.......Mr. LESTER WALLACK
THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 13,
Will be presented Mr. Lester Wallack's original comic play in five acts, entitled
CENTRAL PARK;
OR, THE
HOUSE WITH TWO DOORS,
With entirely new Park scenery, costumes, appointments and a cast of characters including Messrs. LESTER WALLACK, JOHN GILBERT, A. W. YOUNG, B. T. RINGGOLD, W. H. NORTON, J. C. WILLIAMSON, POPE, LEONARD, T. GRAHAM, WARD, Miss MARY GANNON, Miss MADELINE HENRIQUES, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON, Miss M. BARRETT, &c.
FRIDAY, Dec. 14—CENTRAL PARK.
SATURDAY, Dec. 15—TO MARRY OR NOT TO MARRY.
After which, first time this season, the excellent farce of DEAF AS A POST.
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
It is respectfully notified, that in consequence of the limited period of Mr. Lester Wallack's engagement, and production of other novelties, Goldsmith's great Comedy entitled
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER,
will be presented for the last time this season, on
MONDAY EVENING NEXT, DEC. 17,
and Mrs. Inchbald's exquisite Comedy
TO MARRY OR NOT TO MARRY,
for the last time on
TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 18.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 19,
MR. LESTER WALLACK
will appear for the first time in an entirely new and original character, in a new Comic Drama, produced for the first time in America, entitled
"OURS!"
written by T. W. ROBERTSON and ARTEMUS WARD, Esqs., and presented with ENTIRELY NEW SCENERY, COSTUMES, APPOINTMENTS.
POWERFUL DISTRIBUTION OF CHARACTERS AND NOVEL AND PICTURESQUE EFFECTS.
Box-office open from 8 till 4 daily.
Doors open at 7½; commence at 8 o'clock.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
LEONARD GROVER..........DIRECTOR
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Dec. 13.
MASTER OF RAVENSWOOD,
MASTER OF RAVENSWOOD,
First engagement in America for several years of
Mr. GEORGE JORDAN,
Mr. GEORGE JORDAN,
who has received a most hearty welcome since his return to the New-York stage, appearing THIS EVENING in the character of
EDGAR OF RAVENSWOOD,
in Sir Walter Scott's dramatic romance, the
MASTER OF RAVENSWOOD.
MASTER OF RAVENSWOOD.
This great dramatization is mainly attributable to the pen of Charles Dickens, Esq.
First appearance at this favorite Theatre of
Miss ROSE EYTINGE
in the character of
LUCY ASHTON,
THE BRIDE OF LAMMERMOOR.
The original and selected music by
W. H. MONTGOMERY, Esq.
New and unique scenery from the artistic pencils of Messrs. EDWARD HAYS AND DAVID STRONG.
Correct costumes of the period, prepared expressly for the piece by Mr. BULLOCK.
The novel theatrical contrivances and mechanical designs by Mr. WILLIAM SAUNDERS.
Thus presenting this splendid dramatic romance
IN THE HIGHEST STYLE OF ART.
The noteworthy occasion of the season, with the following grand cast in the
MASTER OF RAVENSWOOD:
Mr. GEO. JORDAN, Mr. T. Hind, Mr. Wm. Barron, Miss Therese Wood, Mr. C. Vandenhoff, Mr. Stuart Robson, M. E. T. Sinclair, Mr. Stoddart, Mr. J. T. Ward, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. J. M. Ward, Mr. Daily, Mr. Burke, MISS ROSE EYTINGE, Mrs. Saunders, Miss Caroline Carson, Miss Florence Lee; Lords, Guests, Foresters, Conspirators, Bridesmaids, Ladies, Attendants, &c.
Act 1.—"I bide my time."—Legend of the Well.
THE TOWER OF WOLF'S CRAIG.
The Dark Shadow on the House.
Act 2.—THE FORESTER'S COTTAGE.
"When the last Lord of Ravenswood
To Ravenswood shall ride"—
HALL IN THE CASTLE OF RAVENSWOOD.
Act 3.—RAVENSWOOD.
Chapel and Ruined Cloister.
Sea Cliffs and Quicksands Beneath.
PROPHECY FULFILLED.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON continuation of
THE GRAND FAMILY MATINEE SERIES.
MASTER OF RAVENSWOOD,
with its great cast and picturesque scenery.
Fifty cents admission to all parts of the Theatre to the Matinee. Children 25 cents.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager..........WM. WHEATLEY
Doors open at 7. Commence at 7½.
THIS ESTABLISHMENT DOES NOT ADVERTISE IN THE NEW-YORK HERALD.
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS OF
THE BLACK CROOK.
Introducing Jarrett & Palmer's
GREAT PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE,
together with
SILVER CASCADE
AND THE GRAND TRANSFORMATION SCENE.
Seats can be secured six days in advance.
GRAND MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY,
COMMENCING AT 1 O'CLOCK,
on which occasion the prices will be
ONE DOLLAR
to all parts of the house.
No extra charge for reserved seats, which can be secured any day during the week.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.
DIRECTOR..........MAX MARETZEK
ON THURSDAY, Dec. 13, at 8 o'clock,
ROSSINI'S IMMORTAL COMIC OPERA,
THE BARBER OF SEVILLE,
with a cast never before equaled, including
MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,
BARAGLI, BELLINI, ANTONUCCI,
GIORGIO RONCONI.
The sale of Reserved Seats and Tickets will commence THIS MORNING, in Brooklyn, at the Box Office of the Academy, and in New-York at Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE.
Reserved seats for all first-class Theatres, Concerts, &c., can always be obtained at the
THEATRE TICKET OFFICE,
NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY,
AND 955 BROADWAY.

IRVING HALL.
THIRD MORNING CONCERT OF
Mr. JAMES N. WEHLI,
the great Pianist,
SATURDAY, Dec. 15.
First appearance at these concerts of
Miss VIOLA HENRIQUES, Soprano;
Mr. FRANK BARTLETT, Baritone;
Mr. E. GUYON, Pianist.
Mr. G. W. COLBY..........Conductor
TICKETS FIFTY CENTS.
RESERVED SEATS FIFTY CENTS EXTRA.
Doors open at 10½; to begin at 11 o'clock.

CLINTON HALL.
ASTOR-PLACE, BROADWAY.
VALENTINE VOUSDEN,
the great Polynational Mimic, from the Rotunda, Dublin, and Oxford-st., London, has the honor of announcing his first appearance in America, in his original entertainment,
THE UNITY OF NATIONS,
MONDAY, Dec. 17, 1866, and every evening at 8 o'clock.
Admission 50 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents extra.

SONGS OF SCOTLAND.
GREAT SUCCESS OF MR. D. KENNEDY,
THE EMINENT SCOTTISH VOCALIST.
SECOND GRAND ENTERTAINMENT
AT STEINWAY HALL, ON
FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 14, at 8 o'clock.
Mr. Kennedy's programme for the evening will be as follows:
"A Man's a Man for a' that," "John Grumblie," "My Nannie's Awa," "Tak your Auld Cloak About Ye," "The Flowers of the Forest," "The Macgregor's Gathering," "The Last Rose of Summer," "The Bay of Biscay, O," "Johnny Cope," "The Land of the Leal," and "Scots wha hae wi' Wallace Bled."
Miss KENNEDY..........Pianist.
Tickets 50 cents. To be had at all the music-stores.
Reserved seats 50 cents extra.

MRS. ANNA PAYNE, CONTRALTO,
WILL GIVE A GRAND CONCERT SATURDAY EVENING, DEC. 15, AT IRVING HALL.
The following artists will assist Mrs. Payne: Mr. William S. Legget, Tenor; Mr. J. N. Pattison, Pianist; Mr. J. B. Posnanski, Violinist; Mr. George W. Colby, Conductor. Tickets $1. For sale at the Hall and of J. M. Reed, No. 351 4th-av.

GREAT MASONIC FAIR,
IN AID OF THE
HALL AND ASYLUM FUND,
IS NOW OPEN
AT THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORNER GRAND AND CROSBY.
The display of goods will be unusually attractive, and presents advantages for those wishing to purchase for the Holidays.
The proceeds of this Fair are to be appropriated to the erection of an asylum as a home for widows and orphans, the aged and the indigent, and appeals strongly to the sympathies of the charitably disposed. Admission, 25 cents. Season tickets, $1.

THE FAIR FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE WILSON INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL will be opened THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, at the new Assembly-rooms in Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts., and will continue through FRIDAY and SATURDAY. Many articles will be offered suitable for Holiday presents. There will be exhibited a collection of PAINTINGS and STATUARY never before offered to the public. There will be also a Promenade Concert, and Singing and Recitations by the children.

WONDERFUL FREAK OF NATURE—The "WASHINGTON TWINS," born alive, having two heads, four arms, and but one body and one pair of legs; also the head and right arm of PROBST, the murderer of the Deering Family; together with the magnificent collection of objects in Physiology, Anatomy, Pathology and Natural History. All of which are illustrated daily by lectures and microscopic views at NEW-YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, No. 618 Broadway. Open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

MME. MONTANIA'S
SHEET WAX FOR WAX FLOWERS,
25 cents per dozen.
No. 779 Broadway, near 10th-st.

RESERVED SEATS
For the Theatres and Opera to be had at the Metropolitan Hotel Railroad Ticket Office.
H. M. ADAMS, Agent.

LECTURES.

A LECTURE WILL BE DELIVERED in the 27th-st. Methodist Episcopal Church by Rev. Prof. McKOWN, FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 14, 1866, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Homes and the Homeless.* Tickets 50 cents. Proceeds for the benefit of the Sabbath-school.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SUperior in appearance, more durable, half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMBINATION,
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
MUSEUM, MENAGERIE AND DRAMA.
EXTRA ATTRACTION.
THE PERFORMING ANIMALS IN THE ARENA EVERY MORNING AND EVENING.
On exhibition at all hours,
ENTIRE VAN AMBURGH COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS.

To which has just been added
A LIVING GIRAFFE, OVER 15 FEET HIGH,
the only one on this continent.

PERFORMANCES EVERY MORNING AT 11 O'CLOCK,
WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE,
IN THE NEW AND SPLENDID ARENA,
PERFORMING ELEPHANT JENNY LIND.
MONS. DAVIS, THE LION-KING,
WILL ENTER THE DEN OF WILD ANIMALS.
The modern Grimaldi, JOHN FOSTER, will introduce the WONDERFULLY EDUCATED MULES, THE TRICK PONIES AND PERFORMING MONKEYS.
THE ANIMALS WILL BE FED IN PRESENCE OF VISITORS at 12 O'CLOCK, NOON.
EVENING AT 7½.
THE ABOVE PERFORMANCE IN THE ARENA.
Previous to which will be presented the amusing Fairy Spectacular Extravaganza of
KABRI; OR THE WOODEN SHOEMAKER,
in the course of which
A GRAND WOODEN-SHOE DANCE
will be executed by Miss Shell and Corps de Ballet.
MR. MORTIMER WILLIAMS
will appear in his great specialty entitled
HALF-BUSHEL MEASURE JIG.
AFTERNOON AT 2,
The elegant comedy of
TWO CAN PLAY AT THAT GAME,
and the extravaganza of
KABRI; OR, THE WOODEN SHOEMAKER.
GORDON CUMMING COLLECTION.
JOHN TOLLETT, THE IRISH FAT BOY, AGED SIXTEEN YEARS, WEIGHS 526 POUNDS.
MAMMOTH FAT MAN, WEIGHING 615 POUNDS.
A GIANT AND GIANTESS, EACH OVER EIGHT FEET HIGH, 2 DWARFS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL.
Cosmoramas, Learned Seal, Happy Family, Grand Aquaria, Wax Figures, and 200,000 other Curiosities.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Miss FANNY HERRING, Mr. G. L. FOX.
THE MYSTERIES OF PARIS.
JOCKO, THE BRAZILIAN APE.
THE PACHA'S PETS.

GRAND CONCERT
OF THE FIVE POINTS MISSION CHILDREN, AT STEINWAY HALL, EAST 14TH-ST.,
THURSDAY EVENING,
DEC. 13, COMMENCING AT 7 O'CLOCK, LED BY MISS EMMA CASE, PIANIST. GRAFULLA'S 7TH REGIMENT BAND WILL BE IN ATTENDANCE.
TICKETS 50 CENTS; MAY BE HAD AT THE BOOK-ROOM, NO. 200 MULBERRY-ST.; BRADBURY'S SALESROOM, CORNER BROOME AND CROSBY STS., AND AT THE OFFICE OF STEINWAY HALL.

HARTZ'S TEMPLE OF MYSTERY,
DODWORTH HALL, No. 806 Broadway.
The public is respectfully informed that the popular Illusionist,
M. HARTZ,
will reopen at the above Hall on
MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 17,
with Wonders and Miracles of an extraordinary character.
Mr. A. SEDGWICK will perform on the English concertina.
Tickets, 50 cents; reserved seats, $1. For sale at the Hall from 10 till 4 o'clock.
Doors open at 7¼; commence at 8.
MULTUM IN PARVO very soon.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,
No. 720 BROADWAY.
KELLY New Programme: & Carnival Dance, LEON'S
KELLY Persecuted Darkey, & Dundreary. LEON'S
KELLY African Polka, & Immense furore LEON'S
KELLY Country Relations, & created by LEON'S
KELLY Matrimony, & these popular LEON'S
KELLY Wake the Wake. & Minstrels. LEON'S

BUDWORTH'S MINSTRELS.
Fifth-av. Opera House, adjoining Fifth-av. Hotel.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
NEW SHADOW PANTOMIME.
WAKE UP, ABRAHAM.
CONGRESSMAN'S DUEL. FINEST QUARTETTE, &c.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 2½ P. M.

GRAND CHARITABLE FAIR
AND
PRESENTATION FESTIVAL,
In aid of the maintenance and Education of the Destitute Children of our Soldiers and Sailors.

AN APPEAL TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.
We, the Officers and Managers of "the Home and School," for the Education and Maintenance of the Destitute Children of our Soldiers and Sailors, earnestly solicit the sympathy and coöperation in our Fair and Grand Presentation Festival, of all who desire with us to see "the Home and School enabled to receive and care for all needy ones, who seek its shelter and protection.
Mrs. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, President.
Mrs. Chas. P. Daly, Acting President.
Mrs. Maj.-Gen. J. C. Fremont, 1st Vice-Pres'd't.
Mrs. Robert Foster, 2d Vice-President.
Mrs. John S. Voorhies, Treasurer.
Mrs. David Hoyt, Secretary.
Mrs. Wm. S. Hillyer, Corresponding Secretary.
Mrs. Hervey G. Law, Manager.
Mrs. J. J. Van Dalsem, Manager.
Managers—Mrs. W. Germond, Mrs. E. Clifford Wadsworth, Mrs. Nelson Place, Mrs. W. Berrian, Mrs. H. J. Sherman, Mrs. C. Mettler, Mrs. Wm. Mailler, Mrs. Henry Batjer, Mrs. James Gillies.
The Fair will open on the 10th of December and continue two weeks, at the PUBLIC HALL, corner of Broadway and 23d-st., New-York. To be concluded by the
GRAND PRESENTATION FESTIVAL,
TO BE HELD AT
COOPER INSTITUTE, NEW-YORK,
SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 22, under the musical direction of THEODORE THOMAS, Esq. On which occasion a Committee will be chosen by the audience to award
$100,000 IN PRESENTS
in such lawful manner as they may determine. For the Festival there will be issued
200,000 TICKETS AT ONE DOLLAR EACH
AND
200,000 PRESENTS, BEING ONE TO EACH TICKET HOLDER.
LIST OF PRESENTS TO BE AWARDED.

1	Present in United States Greenbacks	$10,000
1	Splendid Country Residence in Westchester Co., near New-York City	12,000
1	Corner House and Lot, Jamaica, Avenue E.	4,000
1	House and Lot, adjoining above	3,000
1	House and Lot in Brooklyn, N. Y.	3,000
1	Carriage, Horses and Harness, (Complete)	2,500
1	Grand Piano (Steinway)	1,500
3	Lots in Harlem, City of New-York, $1,500 each	4,500
1	Set of Diamonds (Ring, Ear-Rings, and Pin)	1,000
1	Paid up policy of Life Insurance for	5,000
1	"Ellis' Patent Hot Water Apparatus," for Heating Dwellings	1,000
1	Oil Painting of Gen. U. S. Grant	250
15	Gents fine Gold Lever Watches, at $200	3,000
15	Ladies' fine Gold Lever Watches, at $125	1,875
1	Elegant 1st Premium "Empire" Sewing Machine	150
20	Silver plated Tea Setts, at $75	1,500
100	Celebrated "Empire" Sewing Machines now on exhibition at their Warerooms, No. 616 Broadway	7,500
1000	Copies (2 Vols. each) being a complete Illustrated History of the War, by Mrs. Ann Stephens	7,000
250	Gold Pens, Pencils, and Sleeve Buttons, at $6	1,500
500	Table and Tea Spoons and Napkin Rings, at $5	2,500
1000	Call Bells and plated Fruit Knives, at $3	3,000

The balance to consist of the following articles, viz.: Musical Instruments, Parlor and Office Furniture, Writing Cases, Ladies' Work Boxes, Music Boxes, Kid Gloves, Photograph Albums, Breast Pins and Finger Rings, Gents Fob Chains, Ladies' Gold Watch Chains, Opera Glasses, Black Walnut Picture Frames, Gentlemen's Fashionable Silk Hats, Ladies' Newest Style Dress Hats, American Emblem Cards for Parlor Amusement, Engravings and Card Photographs of distinguished Personages, Ladies' and Gents Riding Whips, Buffalo Robes, Ladies' Mink Furs, Gents Fur Collars and Gloves, &c., amounting to....24,225
Making in the Aggregate 200,000 Presents, valued at....$100,000
HOW TO OBTAIN TICKETS.
Orders may be sent to us inclosing the money, from $1 to $25 in a registered letter at our risk, with stamp for return postage. Larger amounts should be sent in drafts or by express, at the following
CLUB RATES.

5 tickets to one address	$4 50
10 tickets to one address	9 00
20 tickets to one address	17 50
30 tickets to one address	26 25
40 tickets to one address	$35 00
50 tickets to one address	43 00
100 tickets to one address	85 00

Address all orders and communications to
THOMAS & CO., Managing Directors,
Or to
N. H. DAVIS, Agent for the Home and School.
} No. 616 Broadway, New-York.
SPECIAL NOTICES.
We take pleasure in acknowledging, on behalf of the Home and School, the liberal donation of $500 made by Empire Sewing Machine Company, of No. 616 Broadway, New-York.
Donations to the Fair will be gratefully received and acknowledged at this office.
THOMAS & CO., Managing Directors,
No. 616 Broadway.

"Save the boy; he's worth the saving, sireless, homeless, friendless now."
CHARITY QUARTETTE CONCERT,
in behalf of the
NEWSBOYS' LODGING-HOUSE,
NO. 128 FULTON-ST.,
ON MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 17.
At 8 o'clock, at the MIDDLE CHURCH, corner of 4th-st. and Lafayette-place, near Broadway.
Tickets, 50 cents, for sale at the book-stores, music-stores and the hotels.

ANSCHUTZ'S MUSIC INSTITUTE,
STECK'S MUSIC HALL,
No. 141 8th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

J. B. POZNANSKI'S QUARTETTE SOIREES.
SECOND SOIREE
THURSDAY, Dec. 13, 1866, at 8 o'clock,
MOZART AND BEETHOVEN.
Doors open at 7½ o'clock. Tickets One Dollar.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN. COMMENCE 7¾.
Mr. STUART has the honor to announce that,
THURSDAY EVENING, 13th,
EDWIN BOOTH
will appear in his grand role of
RICHELIEU,
presented with all its splendor of scenery, costumes and appointments, as revived by Mr. Booth, and with a cast embracing
Mlle. METHUA-SCHELLER,
Mr. BARTON HILL,
Mr. J. N. GOTTHOLD,
and a powerful company.
SATURDAY, 15th,
EDWIN BOOTH
will appear for
THE FIRST TIME
under the present direction, as
PESCARA,
in Shiel's celebrated play of
THE APOSTATE.
TUESDAY, Dec. 18,
HAMLET.
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 19,
GRAND BOOTH MATINEE,
RUY BLAS,
(First time this season,)
and
KATHERINE AND PETRUCHIO.
Hour, 12½ o'clock.
Seats may now be secured for all these nights and for the matinee from 8 to 4 o'clock.

GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.
DIRECTOR..........MAX MARETZEK
FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 14, at 8.
Verdi's most celebrated opera
IL TROVATORE,
with its unapproachably great cast, including
SENORA CARMEN POCH,
MME. NATALI TESTA,
MAZZOLENI, BELLINI, FOSSATI.
CONDUCTOR..........CARL BERGMANN
ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Dec. 15.
GRAND ITALIAN OPERA MATINEE.
GRAND ITALIAN OPERA MATINEE.
Only time at a matinee of Auber's brilliant opera
FRA DIAVOLO,
FRA DIAVOLO,
with its inimitably great cast, including
Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,
Mme. NATALI TESTA,
GIORGIO RONCONI,
MAZZOLENI, BERNARDI, DUBREUL, FOSSATI.
Admission to the matinee to all parts of the house,
ONE DOLLAR ONLY.
Tickets may be had at the usual places.
In active preparation Herold's beautiful opera,
ZAMPA.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
POSTPONEMENT.
In consequence of the necessary preparation not being completed, the great spectacle of
CENDRILLON
will not be produced until FRIDAY EVENING.
The theatre will be closed this evening for rehearsal.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Lessees and Managers,
Messrs. Mark Smith and Lewis Baker
FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 14, 1866,
will be presented for the first time in America, the great PARISIAN FAIRY SPECTACLE,
translated from the French, in five acts, by Mr. L. R. Beneux, entitled
CENDRILLON,
now enjoying an unprecedented run at the Theatre du Chatelet, and which will be produced with
ENTIRELY NEW SCENERY
AND
MAGNIFICENT WARDROBE,
under the immediate supervision of
Miss SALLIE A. HINCKLEY.
INTRICATE
AND
MECHANICAL EFFECTS,
by Messrs. J. Denham and Geo. Roundy.
New and appropriate music, by Henry Tissington.
Elegant properties by J. Lundy and E. Yeamans.
A COMPLETE CORPS DE BALLET OF FIFTY LADIES,
under the direction of
SIGNOR N. GROSSI,
and the following
POWERFUL CAST:
Prince Charming..........Miss Eliza Newton
Cendrillon..........Mrs. W. Gomersal
Urania de la Houspignolle..........Mrs. M. Wilkins
Javotte..........Miss S. Cole
Madelon..........Miss Alicia Mandeville
Luciola, Fairy of the Glow-worms..........Miss S. A. Hinckley
Oculi..........Miss Annie Yeamans
President of Cupid's Court..........Mrs. H. Bland
Aurora..........Miss Rosa St. Clair
Queen of the Sun..........Mlle. Ada Devere
Queen of the Night..........Miss Annie Kreuger
King Hurlyburly XIX..........Mr. Mark Smith
Mons. de la Pinchonniere..........Mr. Lewis Baker
Jolicoco, Prime Minister..........Mr. W. Gomersal
Riquiqui..........Mr. F. Percy
Farhulas..........Mr. H. Bland
Maclon..........Mr. F. Chapman
Usher..........Mr. C. Newton
Marteau..........Mr. F. Williams
THE FIVE SENSES.
Misses Betty Pierce, Josie Smith, Lena Francis, Carrie Brown, Jennie Costello.
PRINCESSES OF THE ISLE OF FLOWERS,
Misses Louden, Diem, Segrino and Stanley.
PRINCESSES OF THE BUTTERFLY ISLES,
Misses Mary Stacey, Susy Brown, Belle Bogart and Miss Charles.
PRINCESSES OF THE CRYSTAL GROTTOES,
Misses Nettie Burke, Josie Steele, Carrie Brown and Lena Francis.
PRINCESSES OF VOLCANIC ISLES,
Misses Fitch, Henning, Simm and Wrightman.
Officers of the Court, Huzzars, Amazons, Diamontines, Lords, Ladies, Peasants, Fire-Demons, Glow Worms, The Court of Cupid, &c., by the Corps de Ballet and a host of auxiliaries.
For synopsis of scenery and incidents, see bills of the day.
BOX-BOOK NOW OPEN.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.
SATURDAY, Dec. 15,
GRAND CENDRILLON MATINEE,
AT 1 O'CLOCK.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
FRIDAY, DEC. 14,
EDWIN BOOTH
IN
BROOKLYN
IN
TWO
of his
GRAND ROLES,
AS
THE STRANGER
AND
DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN.
SEATS MAY NOW BE SECURED.

WINTER GARDEN.
GRAND BOOTH MATINEE.
EDWIN BOOTH
IN
TWO
CHARACTERS,
RUY BLAS
and
PETRUCHIO,
in
KATHERINE AND PETRUCHIO,
on
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 19,
HOUR, 12½.
Terminating in time to enable visitors from Staten Island and the towns on the Hudson River, Harlem, New-Haven and other railroads to reach home in seasonable time.
Secure your seats.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—NADDIE.
ARTISTIC TRIUMPH IN FRENCH OPERA.
THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 13,
DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT.
NADDIE, ANTHELME, VERT, CHOL.
GALATHEE MATINEE, SATURDAY, AT 1.
Tickets at Nos. 701, 112 and 114 Broadway.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Sole Proprietor..........Mr. J. W. Lingard.
The unequaled pantomime of
TOM-TOM—THE PIPER'S SON.
THE INVASION OF IRELAND.
And MRS. GREEN'S GROCERY STORE.
FRIDAY EVENING, Benefit of Mr. W. H. Whalley.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..........Director
MATINEES AT 2½,
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY,
upon which occasions
ALL THE GREAT ATTRACTIONS
of the New-York Circus will be brought forward.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8,
BRILLIANT AND EXCITING
SCENES IN THE CIRCLE,
introducing the dashing and intrepid artiste,
MLLE. DE BERG,
PREMIERE EQUESTRIENNE OF THE WORLD,
and the entire strength of the
INCOMPARABLE CIRCUS TROUPE.

GRAND FAIR
AND
FESTIVAL WITH PROMENADE CONCERT,
THIS EVENING and EVERY EVENING till Dec. 15,
in the spacious hall of
ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH.
Entrances on 28th and 29th sts., between Lexington and 3d avs.
Music furnished by the celebrated orchestra of Theodore Thomas.
Dramatic performances every evening by several amateur companies.
Twenty tables attended by 150 ladies. Excellently furnished refreshment saloon. Brilliant *coup d'oeil.* Unusually large and splendid array of articles precious, useful and ornamental, especially suitable for the holidays.
Variety of amusements especially for children between the hours of 3 and 6 P. M.
Doors open from 3 till 10½ P. M.
CHILDREN NOT ADMITTED AFTER 6 P. M.
Admission, 25 cents; season tickets, $1.
Proceeds to aid in paying for the nearly completed enlargement, heating by steam and decorating of the Church.
The Messrs. Steinway & Sons have kindly lent one of their celebrated grand pianos.

REMEMBER THE DESTITUTE ORPHANS OF THE COUNTRY'S DEFENDERS.—The Fair of the Home for the Orphans of our Union Soldiers and Sailors is now open at the Union General Rooms, corner of Broadway and 23d-st.
Donations may be sent to
MRS. CHARLES P. DALY,
Acting President, No. 84 Clinton-place;
or to MRS. DAVID HOYT,
Secretary, No. 168 Henry-st.

WILL CLOSE ON THE 20TH INST. AT 5 P. M.—The Seventh Annual Exhibition of the Artists' Fund Society, at the Galleries of the National Academy of Design, 23d-st., corner of 4th-av. Open from 9 to 5 and 7 to 10 P. M.
N. B.—The annual sale of the pictures contributed by members of the fund will take place on FRIDAY, the 21st, at 8 P. M.

MASTER RICHARD COKER'S RETURN FROM EUROPE.—He will sing at Steinway's Hall WEDNESDAY EVENING next. For engagements address No. 278 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

RESERVED SEATS FOR FIRST NIGHT of CINDERELLA, at New-York Theatre, and for all other theatres and places of amusement, at Central Ticket office, at Chickering & Son's piano-forte warerooms, No. 652 Broadway.

DANCING.

C. H. RIVERS'
BROOKLYN DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 33 Schermerhorn-st., corner of Court.
Classes for beginners are now forming. Send for a circular. Inclose 25 cents for a pamphlet containing the fashionable quadrilles and figures of the German.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 212 5th-av., New-York.
Classes on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
Evening class for gentlemen TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. For terms, &c., send for circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st., now open for the reception of pupils on Tuesdays and Fridays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.
Ladies, 2 to 4 P. M.; Misses and Masters, 4 to 6 P. M. Gentlemen, Tuesday and Friday evenings, at 8 o'clock.

DE GARMO'S BOOK—THIRD EDITION—Containing full descriptions of all the quadrilles, figures of the German cotillon, &c., now ready; price 50 cents. Apply at or address No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st.

WASHINGTON.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

on the face of the earth, are educated and experienced now the moment their shackles are stricken off and are in a condition to exercise this high right of suffrage. It is contrary to reason, in my judgment. It seems to me perfectly impossible.

Mr. DOOLITTLE then referred to the assertion that the people had decided this question at the polls in the late elections. The issue, he said, instead of having been made, was avoided everywhere. The idea of universal negro suffrage as the basis of reconstruction, was avoided everywhere in every State in the Union. It may be possible that in Massachusetts it was not. I am not so sure about that, but in every State where there was any fear of losing the election, it was avoided. In conclusion Mr. DOOLITTLE said he could not possibly vote for a universal suffrage bill, he might vote for qualified suffrage.

Mr. POMEROY explained briefly his opposition to the pending amendment. He did not wish to complicate the question before the Senate, which was colored suffrage only. The bill now pending was to be a model for others on the same subject, and he did not wish to bring the question of female suffrage into it.

THE AMENDMENT REJECTED—YEAS AND NAYS.

The Yeas and Nays were then called on Mr. COWAN's amendment to strike out the word male before the word person.

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Brown, Buckalew, Cowan, Foster, Nesmith, Patterson, Riddle and Wade—9.

NAYS—Messrs. Cattell, Chandler, Conness, Cresswell, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Edmonds, Fessenden, Fogg, Frelinghuysen, Grimes, Harris, Henderson, Hendricks, Howard, Howe, Kirkwood, Lane, Morgan, Morrill, Norton, Pollard, Pomeroy, Ramsay, Ross, Saulsbury, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Sumner, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Willey, Williams, Wilson and Yates—37.

Absent or Not Voting—Cragin, Fowler, Guthrie, Johnson, McDougall, Nye—6.

So the amendment was not adopted.

Mr. DIXON offered the following amendment: Insert at the end of the first section of the proposed substitute of the Committee on the District of Columbia, the words: *Provided*, That no person who has not heretofore voted in the District should be permitted to vote unless he shall be able, at the time of offering to vote, to read, and also to write his own name.

Mr. DIXON said his amendment was intended as a protection to the ballot. He intended to vote for the bill if thus amended. Color or race should not be the test of the right to vote, but he doubted the propriety of giving the suffrage to any man who could not read or write.

Mr. HENDRICKS said, that as a general proposition, he was not in favor of basing the right to vote upon intelligence; and in regulating the right of suffrage among the white people, he should not vote for such a proposition as was contained in Mr. DIXON's amendment; but as it was now proposed to introduce into the citizenship of this district a very large class of persons who are known not to be qualified for the exercise of the franchise, he felt it his duty to vote for this qualification.

Mr. SAULSBURY sad he believed that upon the passage of this bill, the never-satisfied abolition element of this country would put itself to work and flood the District with as many free negroes as possible, so as to get the District under negro control, with a negro Mayor and a negro Common Council, so that there should be at least one free negro Government in the American Union. Although he was not in favor of female suffrage, for the reason so well stated by others, still, with a view of delaying as far as possible such a catastrophe as was proposed, he had tried to bring his mind to vote for female suffrage, but it would have been to vote for negro as well as white women. Under no circumstances, here or in his own State, or wherever upon this Continent he might be located, would he vote for negro suffrage. It was but the beginning of the forcing of negro suffrage everywhere throughout the country. This bill was, in the language of the Senator from Kansas, Mr. POMEROY, a model to be copied after throughout the States—at least throughout the States of the Northwest. Neither could he vote for the proposition of the Senator from Connecticut. What was the test? A person who could read or write his name. A wonderful amount of education to qualify a man for the discharge of the high office and trust of voting! Great knowledge of the system of government under which we live did this imply! But to vote for that we also would have to vote for negro suffrage to some extent. He (SAULSBURY) had no more prejudices against the negro race than gentlemen who are assumed to be their warmest friends. He knew them much better than they did. He had received many more acts of kindness from them and done many more acts of kindness for them than their pretended friends. If he knew his own heart to-day the early recollections of his childhood and the experience of his life would teach him that whenever it was proper to extend to them an act of kindness, which it was in his power to do, he would do it. Born in their midst, with them as the playmates of his childhood and as members of his own father's household, he had no unkindness for them; and he would say their true friends were not to be found among that class of men who were clamoring for their equality of rights. Their true friends were those who had known them, and who had been taught from early infancy to treat them with that kindness with which an inferior race ought to be treated by a superior race.

ADJOURNMENT.

At the conclusion of Mr. SAULSBURY's remarks, the Senate, on the motion of Mr. HENDERSON, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SURVEY OF THE LAKES.

Mr. PAINE introduced a bill for the annual publication of the report on the progress of the survey of the Western and Northwestern Lakes. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

LAND TITLES.

Mr. MCRUER introduced a bill to quiet the titles of lands in the town of Santa Clara, Cal. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

TEXAS REPRESENTATIVE.

Mr. COOPER presented the credentials of Mr. EPPERSON as Representative from the Second Congressional District of Texas. Referred to the Reconstruction Committee.

THE CHANNEL OF THE THAMES.

On motion of Mr. BRANDEGEE, the Committee on Commerce was instructed to inquire into the expediency of making appropriations for enlarging and maintaining the channel of the River Thames.

STATE TAXATION OF NATIONAL BANKS.

Mr. BLAINE asked leave to offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on the War Debts of the Loyal States be directed to inquire into the expediency of assigning to each loyal State the right and power to tax the National Banks within its limits at a rate not exceeding two per cent. annually, on the capital stock, said tax to be in lieu of all national taxes, except one-tenth of one per cent. on the average annual circulation, for the expenses of the Currency Bureau, and to be accepted by the loyal States as satisfaction in full for all claims against the Government, for expenses incurred in raising and organizing troops for the late war, other than those that may be audited and paid under the existing law.

Mr. HARDING, of Illinois, objected, and the resolution was not received.

DESTRUCTION OF UNITED STATES CURRENCY.

Mr. PRICE asked leave to offer a resolution instructing the Committee on Banking and Currency to report what amount of United States currency has been retired and destroyed under the act of last session; the amount now being destroyed daily; whether the notes so destroyed are counted by different men in different offices; what safeguards are in use for the certain destruction of all the United States notes which are now authorized by law to be destroyed; whether there is an accumulation of such notes on hand; whether a complete record is kept of all denominations; whether such record is kept in more than one office; and whether any further checks or guards are necessary to secure the certain destruction of all United States notes now authorized to be withdrawn from circulation. Also declaring that, in the judgment of the House, a more speedy withdrawal of currency from circulation than is authorized by the act of last session (four millions a month) would not add to the general welfare and financial safety of the country.

Mr. WENTWORTH objected, and the resolution was not received.

THE SOUTH AND THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Mr. MILLER asked leave to offer the following:

Whereas, Several of the States lately in rebellion have, through their Legislatures, refused to ratify the Amendments to the Constitution of the United States, proposed by the Thirty-Ninth Congress at its first session; therefore,

Resolved, First, That said Amendments are deemed necessary for the preservation of the Union, and are required, in order to guarantee to each State a Republican form of Government. Second, That no State lately in rebellion against the Government of the United States ought to have a representation on this floor so long as such State declines the ratification of said Amendments. Third, That in said Amendments are offered to the late rebellious States terms precedent to admission of Representatives more conciliatory than they had a right to expect; and if they continue to refuse to ratify the same, conditions more stringent would be required. Fourth, That the doctrine of universal amnesty to those who endeavored in the late bloody conflict to dismember this Republic, ought to be discarded by every loyal patriot.

Mr. HARDING objected, and the resolution was not received.

VENTILATION.

Mr. BOUTWELL asked leave to offer a resolution directing the Doorkeeper to have all the doors and windows leading to the hall and galleries opened each day for two hours after the adjournment and for two hours before the meeting of the House, so as to obtain proper ventilation.

Mr. ASHBY of Ohio, objected, and the resolution was not received.

THE STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS.

The bill reported yesterday by Mr. LAWRENCE of Ohio, from the Judiciary Committee, repealing provisions of the law of April, 1790, so as to prevent treason and capital offences from being barred by the statute of limitations, came up as the first business in the morning hour,

Mr. JENKS obtained the floor and spoke in opposition to the bill. The act of 1790, he said, provided the punishment of death for four offences—treason, willful murder, piracy and forgery. Forgery had since ceased to be a capital offence; murder was excepted from the limitation of the act; piracy could be punished in any civilized nation. This bill therefore applied only to cases of treason. He considered it impolitic and unwise to meddle with the statutes of limitation. They were statutes of repose and peace. Courts had of late years treated them with greater respect than formerly, and in no class of cases should they be more stringently applied than in cases arising during periods of sedition and rebellion. All persons to be affected by the proposed change of the law had been within the military and civil power of the Government for twenty months. If indictments had not been found and the guilty prosecuted and punished, it was owing to the insufficiency of the Judicial Department and the clemency of the Executive. It was here that the remedy should be applied. If this Congress should repeal this statute of limitation, another Congress might repeal the statutes of indemnity and limitation passed by the last Congress, and thus revive the causes of prosecution against thousands of servants of the Republic, who had executed in the army the commands of their officers in the suppression of the rebellion. It was just that all parties should be required to rest upon those limitations and statutes of peace, and that the punishment of crime and the mode of enforcing it should be left to the statutes in force at the time when the offences were committed.

Mr. ROGERS addressed the House against the bill. There were serious objections, he said, to the passage of a law of this kind not only on questions of policy but on questions of law. It would be within the meaning of the Constitution an *ex post facto* law. It was against the genius of the Republic and against the spirit of our institutions. The time had come when people should turn their hearts from bloody war to the contemplation of peace, and Congress begin to legislate as well for the benefit of the South as of the North. The people of the South were being trodden down by Congressional tyranny, which he thought would be a reasonable excuse for rebellion. He protested against tyranny and despotism in every shape, and he warned the people of the United States that their liberties were about to be taken away by a set of crazy fanatics who had been sent here, as they supposed, by the will of the people for the purpose of trampling the Constitution under foot and depriving the people of their rights and liberties. He was for amnesty and general pardon, and there were men in the Republican Party who were for the same. HORACE GREELEY, the leading white of the black Republican Party, was for general amnesty and for general suffrage; and if he could not get general suffrage, then he was for general amnesty. HORACE GREELEY had offered to go bail for JEFFERSON DAVIS, and wanted him released from imprisonment. The conduct of Congress was worse than that of the Long Parliament of England. It was such as disgraced and degraded the people of the country. [Laughter all over the House.] So long as God Almighty gave him breath he would raise his voice against such despotic conduct. The whole object of legislation here appeared to be to punish the South. The first principle of charity or magnanimity had not been extended to the South, except by a few. None of the late rebel States were represented in Congress except Tennessee, and that was a State which had no Republican form of government, but was governed by a despotism. The people of the South were now in the same condition as made the American Colonies rebel against the mother country—being compelled to submit to taxation without representation.

Mr. GRINNELL remarked that four millions at the South had been compelled to submit, not only to taxation, but to Slavery, without representation.

Mr. KELLEY wanted to know whether Mr. ROGERS admitted that the colored men of the South, who had to pay taxes, should be represented.

Mr. ROGERS thought that Mr. KELLEY did not understand his (Mr. ROGERS') premises. He had not admitted that the free negroes of the country were citizens of the United States. It had been settled in the early history of the country, in the Dred Scott case, [general laughter,] that negroes were not citizens, and the proposed Constitutional Amendment admitted virtually that they were not.

Mr. KELLEY pressed the question whether it was liberty or despotism that denied not only representation but citizenship to people who were taxed.

Mr. ROGERS replied that if the gentleman's theory of despotism was correct, the framers of the Constitution were despots.

Mr. KELLEY suggested that he had not asked about the opinion of the founders of the Government, but about the opinion of the leader of the Democratic Party of this House, the honorable gentleman from New-Jersey. [Laughter.] Was he in favor of denying both the right of representation and the right of citizenship to four millions of American people and their posterity?

Mr. ROGERS declared his position to be opposition to inflicting on the South or on the North, citizenship by virtue of any Congressional legislation or Constitutional Amendment. He was in favor of liberty, but not in favor of negro suffrage.

Mr. THAYER inquired whether the gentleman (ROGERS) had not voted against the Constitutional Amendment abolishing Slavery?

Mr. ROGERS admitted that he had on the simple ground that control over the institution of Slavery had never been delegated to the Federal Government, but had been reserved to the States, and he held now that that Constitutional Amendment was utterly null and void, in view of the reserved rights of the States.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, intimated that Mr. ROGERS had not voted against the Constitutional Amendment abolishing Slavery?

Mr. ROGERS repeated that he had voted against it once, but not the second time. He knew that flings had been thrown at him for not voting on the second occasion when the Constitutional Amendment was voted on. He was sick in his bed at the time, and his physician would file an affidavit that he was unable to be removed from his bed. Slavery had died, not through that Constitutional Amendment, but as the result of war; but war had not destroyed the States. It had not destroyed their institutions, nor had it authorized a lot of men here, claiming to be the representatives of the nation, to abuse the powers of the Constitution, trample it under foot, break down the old Union, and destroy the liberties of the people. They were morally guilty of treason against the Constitution just as much as the rebels were, who took up arms to defend their rights against what they considered to be the proscription or tyranny of the Government. He declared he would stand by the President from one end of his policy of reconstruction to the other. He believed that the President would go down to posterity one of the brightest jewels that had ever illumined the country. [Laughter.] Although the President might be scoffed at, might be ridiculed, might be abused, might be trampled upon by traitors to the Constitution of their country, and by disunionists, the Almighty God at least would have his name written in letters of gold upon the altar of Christianity. [Loud laughter which the Speaker vainly strove to suppress.] He believed that that one pure man at least loved his country, and would stand by the Constitution and laws at all hazards. He knew that this Congress would like to be able to resort to the ostracism of ancient Greece, or the despotism of modern Russia. He knew that no sense of right would arrest the reckless clouds of despotism and tyranny that hung over their heads, but nevertheless, so long as he would be free—and it would be but for a short time—[renewed laughter]—

[Mr. ROGERS asked that the interruptions to which he was subjected by members laughing and violating order should not be taken out of his time. The Speaker promised that they would not, and appealed to members to preserve order.]

Resuming his remarks, he said he knew that the Almighty had not given him power to divine the future, but had given him a heart, and that heart was wedded to the Constitution. All that he would ask, when he died, was that the legacy of the Constitution might be handed down to his posterity as the brightest casket of civil liberty ever given to the Western or Eastern continent, to the degenerate sons of noble sires. [Renewed laughter.] Although he was a young man, although his warning voice might not be heard or might be scoffed at by millions who might see his words in print, yet he felt it his duty to warn the people that they must preserve that invaluable instrument, the Constitution, and must be governed by it as a landmark of civil liberty, under which the Democratic Party had led the country to greatness and glory for seventy years.

Mr. ROGERS resumed his seat, notwithstanding he was invited by members to "go on."

On motion of Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, the bill was then recommitted to the Judiciary Committee.

BREVET APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. BLAINE, from the Military Committee, reported a bill authorizing the President, with the advice and consent of Senate, to confer brevet rank on officers of the army on account of gallant, meritorious or faithful conduct in the volunteer service prior to appointment in the United States Army. He explained the necessity of the bill, saying that officers who had distinguished themselves in the volunteer service could not, as the law now stands, be breveted, while regular army officers who had served as volunteers could be. The bill was simply to remedy that defect.

The bill was read three times and passed.

PRIVATE LAND CLAIMS.

Mr. THAYER, from the Committee on Private Land Claims, reported back the Senate bill confirming the title of ALEXIS GARDAPIER to a certain tract of land in Brown County, Wisconsin.

Read three times and passed.

THE WRECK OF THE SCOTLAND.

Mr. DARLING presented a petition of fifty Sandy Hook pilots, praying for an appropriation by Congress to remove the wreck of the steamer *Scotland*.

APPOINTMENTS TO OFFICE.

The bill reported on the 5th of December by Mr. WILLIAMS, from the Judiciary Committee, for the regulation of appointments to and removals from office, came up as the next business in order. After a great deal of discussion and action upon a variety of amendments to the bill, it was postponed until to-morrow, and the bill and pending amendments ordered to be printed. The second and third sections of the bill as agreed to are as follows:

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That in case of the refusal of the Senate to advise and consent to the renomination of any officer whose term of service may have expired by its own limitation, the place filled by the person so renominated shall be regarded, and is hereby declared to be vacant from the time of such refusal. But should the Senate adjourn without action on such renomination, either in the way of consent or of disapproval, the same shall be held and is hereby declared to be vacant immediately after such adjournment, and in no case shall any person who has been nominated by the President for any office and rejected by the Senate, or on whose nomination that body has failed or declined to act, in the way of consent or refusal, be appointed or commissioned by him after the adjournment and during the recess of that body to hold the same office for which he had been previously nominated. Provided, however, that so much of this section as makes the office vacant from the time of the refusal of the Senate to advise and consent to a nomination shall not be held to apply to cases of commissions to fill vacancies happening during the recess, and which, under the Constitution, are made determinable at the end of their next session.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted that whenever a vacancy happening in any office during the recess of the Senate may have been filled by the President in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, by granting a commission to expire at the end of their next session, it shall be the duty of the President to make a nomination for the said office before the end of the next ensuing session of that body; and if no appointment by and with the advice and consent of the Senate shall be made to such office so vacant or temporarily filled as aforesaid during such next session of the Senate, such office shall remain in abeyance, without any salary, fees or emoluments attached thereto, until the same shall be filled by appointment thereto, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; and during such time all the powers and duties belonging to such office shall be exercised by such other officer as may by law exercise such powers and duties in case of a vacancy in such office.

The fourth section, as modified by Mr. WILLIAMS, reads as follows:

And be it further enacted, That the Heads of the several Departments of the Government shall hold their offices respectively for and during the official term of the President by whom they were appointed, unless removed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; and shall severally appoint their assistants and all other subordinate officers appertaining to their respective Departments, subject to the approval of the Senate on a report to be made to that body if then in session, or, if during the recess, at the next meeting thereof, to hold for the like period, unless removed with the like concurrence of that body.

Mr. HALE moved to strike out the last portion of the section commencing: "And shall severally appoint their assistants."

After a long discussion the question was taken by yeas and nays, and resulted in the rejection of the motion. Yeas, 77; nays, 78.

The question was then taken on the whole section and it was rejected. Yeas, 76; nays, 81.

THE NEW-ORLEANS RIOT.

On motion of Mr. NIBLACK the President was requested to communicate all correspondence, reports and information in his possession relative to the New-Orleans riot of the 30th of July last.

The House at 3:35 P. M. adjourned.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Gen. Grant's Order.

COLUMBIA, Wednesday, Dec. 12.

The *Phœnix* says: "Instructions were received by the military authorities here to enforce in all cases the provisions of General Orders No. 54, from the War Department, dated July 6, 1866, which directs, in case the civil authorities neglect to cause the arrest and bring to trial offenders, the military shall arrest such offenders and retain them until the civil authorities are ready and willing to try them."

Fire in Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Dec. 12.

A fire on Boyce's Wharf destroyed the buildings used as a factory and office.

Election of Railroad President.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Dec. 12.

JOHN W. GARRETT, Esq., was to-day reelected President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, at the annual meeting held to-day.

The weather is still very cold and ice forming.

NEW-HAVEN.

Yale School of Fine Arts.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEW-HAVEN, Tuesday, Dec. 11, 1866.

The Art Building designed for the Yale School of Fine Arts, which has been in progress of construction in this city for the past two years, is now so far completed as to be ready for occupation. The corner stone of the structure was laid in November, 1864, since which time the work of construction has been steadily going on. The building is built of Portland and Jersey sand stone, with yellow stone from Ohio for the ornamental parts. The architecture of the building is that of the Gothic style of the thirteenth century, somewhat modified to meet modern tastes and to make it adapted to our own materials and the skill of our artisans. The design was made by Mr. P. B. WRIGHT, an architect in New-York. The total expense of erecting the building and completing it will be $200,000, all of which has been furnished through the munificence of the late AUGUSTUS STREET, of this city, one of the most generous benefactors of the College.

The building has been erected so that the north light, so desirable for art purposes, can be secured to the fullest degree. It is located on the corner of High and Chapel streets, directly in the rear of the South College building. It consists of two large wings, one facing south, measuring thirty-four feet by eighty feet, the other facing north seventy-two feet by twenty-four feet. Between these there is a central or connecting building, which is forty-four feet by thirty-five. The whole is surmounted by seven stone towers and several large skylights. The interior of the building has been finished in a very elaborate and beautiful manner. On the first floor are two rooms, in one of which is to be deposited works of art, valuable engravings, &c., of which the College has already an extensive collection. The other is to be used as the private room of the Director of the School. ANDREW D. WHITE, of Syracuse, N. Y., a graduate of the College in 1853, was appointed to this office last Summer, but as yet he holds the appointment in abeyance. There are also on this floor a large lecture-room and several studios. A spacious and beautiful stairway leads to the second story, which contains two large galleries, one in each wing, connected by a hall. The galleries are lighted by skylights of translucent glass, supported by an iron frame-work. The halls of the galleries are finished in a very tasty manner, and so as to be adapted for the exhibition of paintings. They are painted a maroon color, and are wainscoted to the height of four feet with pine, varnished so as to retain its light color. The north gallery is provided with a beautiful oriel window. The cellar of the building is to be completed with a view of giving instruction in drawing and architecture to evening classes of citizens who cannot attend at other hours. There are now in the galleries the statue of Ruth, a bequest of Mr. THOMPSON. The Trumbull paintings are also to be placed there, the College paying annually several hundred dollars for the privilege of exhibiting them gratuitously. The paintings in the south gallery of the Trumbull Gallery and those in the Alumni Hall Library, together with a collection of paintings by the old masters, furnished by W. W. PRESCOTT, Esq., of this city, will soon be placed on exhibition in the building. ALLSTON's "Jeremiah" has been on exhibition there for several days, and it is expected that it will soon be secured for the College. The government of the school has been placed in the hands of a Council, which at present consists of Mr. HUNTINGTON, the well-known artist of New-York, DONALD G. MITCHELL, Rev. THEODORE D. WOOLSEY, Prof. NOAH PORTER and Prof. E. E. SALISBURY. J. S. F.

KANSAS.

Council with the Cheyennes—Adventures Among the Indians.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LEAVENWORTH, Friday, Dec. 7, 1866.

From Col. LEAVENWORTH I obtain the following particulars of the great Council just held between Major WYNCOOP, on the part of the Government, and the Southern bands of Cheyenne, Arrappohoe and Apache Indians. The treaty consummated over a year ago with these tribes at the mouth of the Little Arkansas, was amended by the Senate so as to secure all the lands north of the Arkansas River to the United States by complete title from the Indians. This amendment was consented to at the Council, it being a condition that the Indians be permitted to follow the range of the buffalo north, upon having written permission to do so from their agents. During the session of this Council a Cheyenne Indian came a distance of eighty miles with the sole purpose, as he avowed, of slaughtering a white man. In front of Col. LEAVENWORTH's tent he sat a full hour upon his horse endeavoring to determine who the victim should be. But wavering, he entered one of the Cheyenne lodges to procure whisky to nerve him up to the desperate determination. He finally entered about midnight the quarters of Col. BENT with the determination to carry out his fiendish purposes; but the sight of a pair of revolvers conjoined with the bland appearance of the Colonel, deterred him from making his selection of a victim here. The next morning Col. BENT's mules were sent out to graze, under charge of a Mexican herdsman, who, unfortunately, was without arms. The Indian followed him and commenced firing upon him. The report brought Col. BENT to the door of his quarters just in time to see the poor Mexican fall. The military authorities demanded of the Cheyennes the delivery to the United States of this offending savage. This demand the Indians would comply with only upon the condition that the two Cheyenne children captured at the Sand Creek massacre, and now in the States, should be returned. I obtained also the following interesting particulars of the capture and escape of a white woman named SARAH JANE LUSTER. At the time of her capture she was residing in Texas with a family by the name of BABB. During the absence of Mr. BABB some months since, a band of No-con-ah Comanches came to the house. They were invited in by the children of Mrs. BABB, but refused until they were satisfied there were no men about; then they entered, and savage-like attempted to carry off one of the children. The tender heart of the mother, inspired with love for her little one, made bold to resist this fiendish cruelty, and she clung to her child with desperation. This maddened them. One seized her by the hair, drew her back and cut her throat. The bloody deed was enacted under the eye of Miss LUSTER, who had taken refuge in the upper part of the cabin. Overcome by the horrid scene she unconsciously gave a groan, which led to the discovery of her presence. She was unceremoniously captured, and together with two children, was taken to the Indian camp; the third child, an infant, was left in the cabin. Miss LUSTER, preferring death to captivity, heroically planned means for escape. She discovered a horse of great speed, kept for racing purposes by the Indians, and conceived a plan to mount it and leave in a direction from which the Indians had brought green corn, after a six days' absence, thus showing a settlement within three days' ride. Her first attempt at escape was frustrated by the barking of the dogs, which compelled her to retire to her lodge. A dark and stormy night, when both dogs and savages were within doors, favored her second effort. The accommodations not being sufficient for both of the children, she took the eldest, a boy, mounted the horse and left. The first day and night exhausted the strength of the boy, and he was left to perish by the roadside or to find his way back. After three days and nights of continuous riding, having become completely prostrated with anxiety and fatigue, she tied the horse by a lariat to her body and laid down for rest; but the awakening from a troubled sleep was only to remind her that she was once more a captive. This time the Kiowas proved to be the captors; but she was taken to their camp only to reorganize her projects for escape. Watching her opportunity, once more her chosen steed bore her from scenes of captivity, and after days of weary travel and nights of sleepless anxiety she reached the Santa Fé road, sixty miles east of Cow Creek, Col. LEAVENWORTH's headquarters. The Kiowas immediately reported her escape to Col. LEAVENWORTH, while a white man who had seen her at the ranche confirmed the report. An escort was detailed by the Colonel, with orders for bringing her to Council Grove. Miss LUSTER, together with another liberated captive named JOHN CHARLES FREMONT HOUSTON, are at Council Grove now. The latter was captured by a small band of Yan-a-Gway Comanches, or live eaters, and was rescued from them by YAB-A-NAM-A-CA, head chief of one of the Yam-per-ne-ker, or root eaters, and delivered by him to Col. LEAVENWORTH, from whom I learn that both of these escaped captives are *en route* to this city. FRONTIER.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

BOLD THIEVES.—A new and bold system of robbery has recently been inaugurated in this City by the employes of some of our hotels. A few days since Mr. T. L. MORRIS, a gentleman who had been sojourning at Earle's Hotel, corner of Centre and Canal streets, paid his bill and purchased from the clerk of the hotel an omnibus ticket, which guaranteed safe transit for himself and trunk in "Earle's Hotel" coach to the ferry foot of Cortlandt-street. While driving from the hotel to the ferry, the gentleman's trunk, containing about $500 worth of clothing, &c., was stolen from the rear of the coach, and no trace of it has yet been found. As the omnibus ticket which Mr. MORRIS purchased at the hotel was in the form of a contract, bearing the name of the proprietors of the hotel, for the safe delivery of himself and trunk at the foot of Cortlandt-street, that gentleman has commenced legal proceedings against the proprietors to see whether or not they are liable for his loss. They assert that the coach does not belong to them, but that another person is permitted to use their name. Other instances have been recently reported of robberies committed in the same way, and the Police are of opinion that they can only be done with the connivance of the hotel employes.

EDUCATION IN MORRISANIA.—A meeting was held last Tuesday night at Central Hall, in Morrisania, for the purpose of raising money for building new school houses. It was resolved that the sum of $25,000 be raised by tax on the taxable property of the town, for the purpose of building a new school-house in East Morrisania, and that eight lots of ground be purchased for that purpose, and that $8,000 be appropriated for building a grammar-school for the same location, the money to be raised in the same manner. The rate of taxation for school purposes in the town for this year will be $1 20 per $100; the rate last year was only $0 57 per $100. The amount of taxable property in the town for educational purposes is $2,518,125. The town tax is this year $2 36 per $100. There are at present in the town five public schools.

"HOMES AND THE HOMELESS"—LECTURE BY REV. J. L. G. MCKOWN.—A large and appreciative audience gathered last evening in the Norfolk-street (Alanson) M. E. Church, to listen to a new lecture upon "Homes and the Homeless," delivered by Rev. J. L. G. MCKOWN. The lecture showed careful preparation and was enthusiastically received by those who were privileged to hear it. Throughout the entire evening, at intervals, the reverend speaker's happy thoughts were received with loud applause—evidence of the most complete satisfaction on the part of the audience. The proceeds of the affair are to be handed over to the Rivington-street M. E. Sabbath-school Mission, lately organized under the auspices of the New-York City Sunday-school and Missionary Society.

ESCAPE OF CONVICTS.—On Tuesday MICHAEL AGNEW and JAMES BRENNAN, the two youthful burglars, who were caught on the morning of Nov. 6, with naturalization papers in their pockets, and who were sentenced by the Recorder to eighteen months each in the Penitentiary, and JOHN HUNT, who was sentenced for six months for stealing a basket of raisins, were taken to the Penitentiary on Tuesday. On arriving at the landing on the edge of the East River, they were put into a wooden shanty and locked up until a boat should arrive. The officer in charge of them found, on his return to the aforesaid shanty, that his prisoners had kicked out a board and escaped. They are now at large, and the officer is disconsolate.

FIRE IN EAST EIGHTEENTH-STREET.—A fire broke out between 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon in a bed-room on the third floor of the tenement-house No. 219 East Eighteenth-street. The building is owned by CHARLES MADON, and the third floor was occupied by Mrs. BARRY and Mrs. LEDDY, whose furniture was damaged about $500: no insurance. The other tenants suffered slight losses by water. The building was damaged about $1,000; fully insured.

MUSICAL AND LITERARY ENTERTAINMENT BY HARMONY DIVISION NO. 5, S. OF T.—The members of this enterprising Division of the Sons of Temperance are to give a grand musical and literary entertainment this evening, in the Baptist Church, corner of Oliver and Henry streets. A choice programme has been prepared, in which the names of Rev. H. M. GALLAHER, of Brooklyn; Dr. HODGES, of this City, and other eminent speakers are announced to take part. The musical portion of the programme also promises a rare fund of entertainment.

THE FIRE UNDERWRITERS.—The Executive Committee of the National Board of Fire Underwriters met at No. 156 Broadway yesterday, Mr. D. A. HEALD, of the Home Insurance Company, in the chair, and Mr. FRANK W. BALLARD, of the Security Insurance Company, Secretary. The report of the Executive Committee merely set forth that the machinery for intended operations had been put in order, and they were ready for work. Several subjects relating to the insurance interest were discussed.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Commander A. K. Hughes, U. S. N., is at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Gen. J. B. Steedman, Washington, is at the Southern Hotel. Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, Peekskill, is at the St. Denis Hotel. A. Bierstadt is at the Brevoort House. Gen. J. C. McFarren, U. S. A.; Hon. J. Philip Roman, Maryland; Col. Rowland, District of Columbia; A. Stone, Esq., Ohio; M. D. Larowe, Esq., Nevada, and E. H. Virgil, Esq., New-York, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

BOOK SALE.—Messrs. LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & Co., book auctioneers, will sell at auction, at their rooms, No. 498 Broadway, on Tuesday and Wednesday of next week, the private library of JOHN LA FARGE, Esq. The library consists of an exceedingly choice collection of illustrated, standard, fine art and miscellaneous works, and also a careful selection of French literature. The sale will commence at 4 P. M. each day.

FIRE IN FRONT-STREET.—At 2 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire was discovered in the wholesale liquor establishment of THOMAS REED & Co., located in the basement of premises No. 60 Front-street. An alarm soon brought the Fire Department to the spot, and the fire was promptly extinguished. Damage $100; insured.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE ENTERTAINMENT.—Manhattan Division No. 16, Sons of Temperance, give an entertainment at Union Hall, corner of Fourth-street and Avenue C, this evening. The programme promises a fine time.

BENEDICT'S TIME TABLES.—A second edition of Railroad and Steamboat Time Tables has just been published by BENEDICT BROS. It contains information which travelers cannot well do without.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

ROBBERY AND CAPTURE OF ONE OF THE THIEVES.—An audacious robbery was perpetrated in front of DICKINSON & WEST's store, Fulton-street, near Tillary, on Monday evening. The delivery wagon of H. B. CLAFLIN & Co. was standing in front and the driver being engaged in carrying goods into the store, two men drove up in a buggy, seized a package, valued at $101 90, and started off at a rapid rate. Having been observed they were pursued, and one of them becoming frightened jumped out and escaped. The other drove on, but Officer MOORE, of the Forty-first Police Precinct, believing something wrong, struck the horse on the head with his baton and thus stopped his onward career. The inmate of the buggy jumped out and ran for a considerable distance, but being tripped by a citizen, fell, and the officer, being close up, fell over him, but managed to secure the thief. The accused was locked up to await examination before Justice CORNWELL on Wednesday. He gives his name as JOSEPH LEE, and says he is engaged in the horse-dealing business.

THE VOTE FOR CHIEF-ENGINEER.—The total number of votes cast for Chief-Engineer of the Brooklyn Fire Department, on Tuesday night, was 1,431; but as the 30 votes cast by Hose No. 6 were thrown out on the ground of informality, the whole number allowed is 1,401. The vote by Engine, Hose and Hook and Ladder Companies was as follows;

	Cunningham.	Taylor.
Engines	524	366
Hose	191	188
Hook and Ladder	88	69
Engineers	4	1
Total	807	624

Deducting 13 votes cast for CUNNINGHAM and 17 for TAYLOR by Hose 6, leaves the totals 794 for CUNNINGHAM and 607 for TAYLOR. CUNNINGHAM's majority, 187.

ACCIDENT TO A CLERGYMAN.—On Tuesday afternoon last, while Rev. GEORGE L. TAYLOR, of the Carlton-avenue Methodist Church, was out riding in a carriage, the axletree broke when driving through Vanderbilt-avenue, and the horses becoming frightened ran away. Mr. TAYLOR was thrown upon the cobble stones with great violence and severely injured. He was conducted to his residence in Carlton-avenue near Myrtle-avenue.

APPOINTING AN ASSESSOR.—The City Supervisors met in the Common Council Committee-room, City Hall, yesterday, for the purpose of appointing an Assessor in place of Mr. MURPHY, whose term has expired; but as there was no quorum no business was done.

RAVENSWOOD FIREMEN.—A few evenings since the Ravenswood Hook and Ladder Company, No. 1, was organized by the election of DRURIE SANFORD, as foreman; GEORGE WALKER, assistant foreman, and WILLIAM GEAR, secretary.

KINGS COUNTY SUPREME COURT, GENERAL TERM.—Thursday, Dec. 13: Nos. 34, 55, 75, 76, 77, 79, 3, 47, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 91, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97.

NEW-JERSEY.

DEATH FROM SUFFOCATION.—Coroner WHITE, of Hoboken, held an inquest yesterday afternoon on the body of a sailor named THOMAS TURNER, a hand on board of the ship *Mary Durkee*, lying at the dock foot of Fifth-street, Hoboken. From the evidence it appears that TURNER, on retiring on Tuesday night, lit a coal fire in a small stove in the forecastle, to which there was no pipe attached. As a consequence the forecastle became filled with gas, which caused TURNER's death, and a verdict in accordance was rendered. Deceased was a native of England, 20 years of age.

THE WHISKY FRAUDS.—There were no further developments yesterday in the alleged whisky frauds in Jersey City. JAS. J. MADDEN and COKELY COTTRELL appeared before United States Commissioner JACKS, when the first named gave $2,000 and the latter $500 bail for their appearance at United States Court at Trenton next month. Officers are at work on other cases, the result of the disclosures by BROWN, before United States Commissioner JACKSON and Collector THORN on Tuesday.

CHARGED WITH HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—A Newark hackman named WILLIAM HELM was taken before Justice QUAIFE, of Jersey City, yesterday, charged with being implicated with two others in the robbery of PATRICK CASSIDY, on the 10th of November. CASSIDY, who is an agent for a publishing house in New-York, fell in with three thieves, who enticed him into a saloon in Bergen, and, after drugging him, took from him $125. The accused was committed to the County Jail to await trial.

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.—United States Commissioner JACKSON, of Jersey City, yesterday committed THOMAS SMITH and WILLIAM SULLIVAN to the County Jail, for trial on a charge of attempting to pass a counterfeit $20 National Bank bill of the First National Bank, Indianapolis.

SEIZURE OF CIGARS.—Detective KIPP, of the Internal Revenue Department, yesterday seized 2,300 cigars, at the saloon of JOHN CAHILL, No. 60 Hudson-street, Jersey City, the same not being stamped according to law.

ANNEXATION.—A meeting is soon to be held at the Court-house, for the purpose of taking action looking toward the consolidation of the cities and towns adjoining Jersey City with the last-named city.

LECTURE BY FRED. DOUGLASS.—FRED. DOUGLASS will deliver a lecture at Odd-Fellows' Hall, Hoboken, on Saturday evening, the 15th instant, commencing at 8 o'clock.

Markets by Telegraph.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, Dec. 12.

FLOUR unchanged; sales 600 bbls. at $11 25 for No. 1 Spring; $13 25 for Red Winter; $14 25 for White; $15 20 for double Extra. WHEAT in moderate demand; sales 8,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring at $2 15; 900 bushels choice White Canada at $2 90; 700 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $2 22½. CORN dull but unchanged; sales 1,000 bushels at $1 10@$1 11 for No. 1 Indiana and Illinois OATS—65c. for choice Western. BARLEY dull; sales 1,300 bushels ordinary up lake Canada at $1 08, free. RYE and PEAS nominal. SHORTS selling at $18, SHIPSTUFFS $23, and MIDDLINGS at $32 ⅌ ton.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Dec. 12.

FLOUR is a shade firmer, with better inquiry for Spring Extras; White Winter, $12 75@13 10; Spring Extras, $10@$10 50; Common do., $8 25@$9; Spring Supers, $6 75@$7 50. WHEAT—No. 1 closed at $2 02½, No. 2 at $1 78. CORN closed 1c. better. OATS steady at 39c.@40c. BARLEY unchanged. RYE firmer at 82c@83c. MESS PORK, $25@$50 higher, closing firmer at $18 25. LARD firmer; Prime Steam, 11¾c. cash. and 11¾c., seller's option, January. DRESSED HOGS, 20c.@25c. better. Sales $7@$7 50.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Dec. 11.

FLOUR—Demand moderate, while prices are steady; sales 261 bbls. at $10 75@$11 for No. 1 extra State. WHEAT quiet; small sales low grades Wisconsin $2, and a lot of 2,000 bushels White Canadian at $2 65. CORN quiet, with sales of 1,300 bushels No. 1 Ohio. OATS quiet and nominal at 50c. BARLEY nominal at $1 03. Canada RYE quiet and nominal at $1. PROVISIONS quiet and unchanged. DRESSED HOGS quiet, and no sales; quoted within range at 7½c.@8½c., as to quality.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Dec. 12.

FLOUR—$8 50@$9 50 for inferior grades; $12 @$14 for higher grades. WHEAT stiff; Spring, $1 95; Fall, $2 60, with sales of fancy, $2 80. CORN market easier; Mixed, 95c.; Old White, 98c.@$1. OATS higher and excited, 69c.@74c. RYE, 90c.@92c. BARLEY in better demand; Spring, 92c.; Fancy, $1 87½. HAY, $17@$20. MESS PORK better, $20 50@$21. Lard, 12c. WHISKY, $2 22. HOGS, receipts, 2,000, $6@$6 56.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Dec. 11.

COTTON active and advanced; sales 10,000 bales Low Middling at 29½c.@30½c. SUGAR drooping; fair, 9½c. MOLASSES dull; fair, 50c. TOBACCO dull and unchanged. FLOUR—Superfine, $11. Mixed CORN, $1; White, $1 10. OATS, 75c. PORK dull; Mess, $23@$25; Bacon Shoulders, 12½c.; Ribbed Sides, 13½c.; Clear, 15c. LARD, 12½c.@13½c. Sterling Exchange, 149½. Gold, 137½@137¾.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Dec. 12.

COTTON—The demand is active and prices looking up; sales of 7,500 bales low Middling at 29½c.@30½c.; Middling, 30½c.; receipts, 4,127 bales. SUGAR dull and ½c. lower; fair, 9½c.; prime to choice, 11½c. MOLASSES dull and drooping; good, 54c.; prime to choice, 55c @62c. Sterling Exchange, 149½. New-York Sight Exchange ¼@½ discount. Gold 137¾. FREIGHTS unchanged.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Dec. 12.

FLOUR more salable at $9@$9 50 for Spring Supe fine, and $10@10 50 for Spring Extra. WHEAT more active without advance. MESS PORK firm, with sales at $20. LARD firm at 12c. HOGS firm; sales at 6½c.@6¾c., gross. WHISKY—Sales at 28c., in bond. COTTON—Some early sales at 31c., but sellers generally holding out of market. GOLD unchanged.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Dec. 12.

TOBACCO—Sales, 105 hhds., 9c.@10c. 74 bales COTTON, low Middlings, 30½c.@30¾. Green SHOULDERS 6c. HAMS 10c. MESS PORK $20. HOGS 6½c.@6¾c.; receipts, 3,050; killed to date, 57,162. OATS 56c.@57c. New CORN in bulk, ear, 55c.@60c. Red WHEAT $2 50@$2 60. LARD—tierces 12c.@12½c. SUGAR 12½c. Raw WHISKY $2 26.

WILMINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 12.

COTTON quiet; 30c. for Middling. SPIRITS TURPENTINE quiet: 57½c.@58½c. RESINS $2 75@$6 ⅌ bbl. CRUDE TURPENTINE $4 05 for Virgin and Yellow Dip. TAR dull; $1 55 ⅌ bbl. PORK dull; $24 @$25 for City Mess; Western Bacon 15c.@17c. for Sides. TIMBER dull at $6@$15 ⅌ M.

MILWAUKEE, Wednesday, Dec. 12.

FLOUR quiet, Spring $9. WHEAT firmer, $2 01 No. 1, $1 79½@$1 80 No. 2. CORN 86c. for No. 1. OATS dull at 44c. DRESSED HOGS advanced; Sales $6 50@$7 50. RECEIPTS 530 bbls. Flour, 2,400 bushels Wheat, 1,200 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS 1,000 bbls. Flour.

TOLEDO, Wednesday, Dec. 12.

WHEAT 2c. better; Sales No 1 $2 23; Winter Wheat quiet, but firm. CORN unchanged, 66½c. for new No. 1. OATS firmer, held at 45c. RYE $1 04. DRESSED HOGS unchanged.

AUGUSTA, Wednesday, Dec. 12.

Market is very active and advancing. COTTON closed firm for Middling.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Dec. 12.

COTTON strong; advanced ½c.; sales 600 bales Middling Uplands at 30½c.

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, Dec. 12.

COTTON is in better demand and advanced ½c. Middling, 31½c.

California Mining Stocks.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 12.

Savage, $2,050; Yellow Jacket, $1,295; Chollar, $235; Ophir, $205; Croron Point, $1.170; Imperial, $130. Legal tenders, 72¼.

[Advertisement.]

"The ladies of our household indorse it as unrivaled. BURNETT'S COCOAINE FOR THE HAIR AND FLAVORING EXTRACTS FOR COOKING PURPOSES."—*Home Journal.*

[Advertisement.]

SPECIAL NOTICE.

In order to complete the sale of 200,000 tickets, (many being still in the hands of agents,) we are compelled to issue tickets bearing higher numbers. Should we sell more than the 200,000, the presents will be increased in number and value in exact proportion with the number of tickets sold.

THOMAS & CO., Managing Directors, No. 616 Broadway, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING & FLOYD's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Advertisement.

A Winter's tale of modern telling will be the story of the marvelously beautiful Winter style and stock of hats, caps and head-gear generally, now offered at extremely low prices by KNOX, the hatter, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

REMOVED TO NO. 201 BROADWAY.—To obtain facilities sufficient to supply the increasing demand for the Burglar Alarm Telegraph, the office is removed to No. 201 Broadway. E. HOLMES.

[Advertisement.]

PLEASANT VALLEY WINE COMPANY.
"PARIS EXPOSITION," "SPARKLING."
FRED. S. COZZENS, No. 73 Warren-st.

[Advertisement.]

Cotton-packed Hand-lamps, and Fluid for the same, can be had for 50 cents per gallon, at the BEDFORD LUBRICATING OIL COMPANY, No. 56 Cortlandt-st.

[Advertisement.]

Do you want a Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine for yourself or friend? See Ellis, at Masonic Fair.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Eagle, from Havana—Miss Gertrude Echevarria, Miss Mary Fletcher, Ogden Spencer, Julius Posth, Baptiste del Rio, C. Tag, W. C. Wilcox, George Russell, Jose Sanchez, Nicholas Poliakonts, Francis Calcagrino.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 16 | Sun sets....... 4 35 | Moon sets.... 10 51

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..11 17 | Gov. Island.12 06 | Hell Gate... 1 28

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Dec. 12.

Cleared.

Steamships Moneka, Libby, Charleston, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Morro Castle, Adams, Havana, Garrison & Allen; Dirigo, Sherwood, Portland, J. F. Ames.

Steamers M. Stevens, Chance, Baltimore, W. Dalzell; Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood.

Ship Casilda, Maynew, London, Thos. Dunham.

Bark Minnie of Mayfield, Wright, Belfast, via Baltimore.

Brigs D. Trowbridge, McCarty, Demarara, D. Trowbridge & Co.; Charles Albert, (Br.,) Hardy, Demarara via Norfolk, Brett, Son & Co.; Elizabeth Kelly, (Br.,) Jones, Falmouth or Queenstown, G. F. Bulley; Peter, (Pruss.,) Breakwoldt, Hamburg, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; M. E. Berry, Chase, Portland, Miller & Houghton; C. P. Swett, Lawrence, Philadelphia, J. Henry; Eunice, (Br.,) Bodwith, Nassau, N. P., D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Henrietta, (Br.,) Cooper, Bermuda, McColl & Frith.

Schooners Oregon, Munroe, Wilmington, N. C., Van Brunt & Slaght; Wapella, Payson, Charleston, N. L. McCready & Co.; A. G. Ireland, Townsend, Savannah, Van Brunt & Slaght; Kate Walker, Tapley, Savannah, N. N. Brigham; Deborah Jones, Baker, Boston, G. K. Rackett; Reward, (Br.,) Masters, Windsor, D. R. De Wolf & Co.; L. Arthemus, Mitchell, Boston, Snow & Richardson; Honest Abe, Comery, Providence, Thayer & Sargent; Annie Grant, (Br.,) Appledore, Kingston, Jam., G. F. Bulley; Adeline Elwood, Elwood, Mobile, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Belle, Hawes, Providence, Baker & Crowell.

Arrived.

Steamship Hecla, (Br.,) Edmondson, Liverpool Nov. 27, and Queenstown 28th, with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard. Dec. 11, 238 miles E. of Sandy Hook, passed Am. brig David Owens, strg. S. 12th, 16 miles east of Sandy Hook, passed steamship Scotia, hence for Liverpool.

Steamship Bavaria, (Hamb.,) Meyer, Hamburg Nov. 25, and Southampton 28th, with mdse. and 567 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Passed the Needles 2 P. M. Nov. 28. Dec. 2, lat. 49 20, lon. 22 30, passed Hamburg steamship Saxonia, hence for Hamburg. Dec. 4, lat. 49 10, lon. 35 35, passed steamship Persia, hence for Liverpool. Dec. 11, (night,) lat. 41 12, lon. 65 35, passed a National Steamship Co.'s steamer, (The Queen,) bound E. The B. has had strong westerly winds the entire passage.

Steamship Eagle, Greene, Havana 8th inst., with mdse. and passengers to Garrison & Allen.

Steamship Dirigo, Sherwood, Portland, with mdse. to J. F. Ames.

Steamship Chas. W. Lord, Ward, Wilmington, N. C., with mdse. and passengers to C. Goodspeed.

Steamship Raleigh, Marshman, Norfolk, Va., 27 hours, with cotton, &c., to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Ship Witch of the Wave, (of Boston,) McDonald, not Torrey, as before reported, Callao Sept. 3, via Hampton Roads Dec. 8, with guano to master. Has had baffling winds and calms the entire passage.

Brig Princess Alice, (of Belize, Hond.,) Price, Gibara 9 ds., with sugar to Murray, Ferris & Co. Left no vessels in port.

Brig Mary Block, (of Southampton,) Kolln, Rio Janeiro Oct. 14, with coffee to Kirkland & von Sachs. Had baffling winds the fore part of the passage; heavy N. W. gales the last four ds., and very cold.

Brig Nellie Ware, Ware, Manzanilla 19 ds., with mahogany, &c., to Moss & Ward.

Brig Magna Charta, (Br.,) Smith, Windsor 16 ds., with plaster to master.

Brig D. Locke, ——, Poughkeepsie, for Boston.

Schr. Merrill C. Hart, (of St. George, Me.,) Hart, Neuvitas 10 ds., with sugar, &c., to H. W. Loud. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. Jonas Smith, Nichols, St. Mark's 11 ds., with cotton to E. D. Hurlbut & Co.

Schr. J. Raymond, Chadwick, Elizabethport, for Norwich.

Schr. James L. Bewley, Cowperthwaite, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. N. Holmes, Arnold, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Wm. Gillum, Scoville, Philadelphia, for Portland.

Schr. F. Arthemus, Mitchell, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Quickstey, from wreck of brig Wilhelm.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 12—Arr. ship Molocka, New-Orleans; steamer Wm. Tibbetts, Savannah; schrs. Joseph Warren, Mobile; Emma F. Hart, Darien.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 12—Arr. steamer Saragossa, New-York; schr. M. D. Stockham, Philadelphia.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 12—Arr. ship Java and brig Sarah Peters, from New-York; bark Chimborazo, from Rockport, Me.; bark Palermo, Marseilles. Sld. steamships Missouri, for New-York; Kensington, for Boston; ship Matterhorn and bark Aberdeen, for Liverpool.

Miscellaneous.

The Italian brig Tito, Jaccarino, from Palermo, which arrived at this port Dec. 7, bound for Boston, proceeded in tow via Long Island Sound.

Spoken, &c.

Idella—Br. brig, from Philadelphia for Matanzas, 6 ds. out, Dec. 6, lat. 29 54, lon. 75 40.

Foreign Ports.

At Manzanilla, Nov. 22, Br. bark Voyager, ldg. for Boston. brig T. J. Maguire, do. for New-York.

OUR SPECIALTY FOR DECEMBER.
IRISH FRIEZE OVERCOATS FOR SIXTEEN DOLLARS.
DEVLIN & CO.

DALLEY'S GALVANIC HORSE SALVE.

Its success is wonderful, every one who has tried it confesses it to be the best ointment or liniment in use. Cases of QUITTOR, GREASE, THRUSH and SPRAINS, which were given up as incurable, have been cured permanently by a few boxes.

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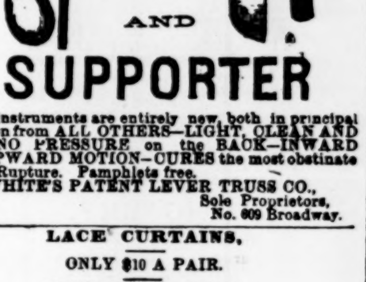

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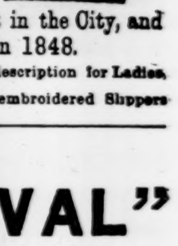
1st.—The Ball of the Foot.
2d.—The Low Instep.
3d.—The High Instep.
4th.—The Heel.
5th.—The Ancle.
6th.—The Calf.



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